AGNICO EAGLE

Meadowbank Division

WHALE TAIL MINE

Water Management Plan

SEPTEMBER 2026
VERSION 16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Complex (Agnico Eagle) operates the Whale Tail Mine (Piquganiq) a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property processing the ore at Meadowbank Mine. The Amaruq property is a 408 square kilometre (km^2) site located on Inuit Owned Land (IOL) approximately 150 kilometres (km) north of the hamlet of Baker Lake and approximately 50 km northwest of Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The deposit is currently being mined as two open pits (i.e., Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit) and Underground operations, and ore is hauled to the approved infrastructure at Meadowbank Mine for milling.

Since 2020, a series of approvals for the Whale Tail Expansion, the IVR and Whale Tail pushbacks, and the 2023 and 2024 Modifications have supported ongoing development of both pits and groundwater management, allowing operations to continue until 2030.

The open pit mine, mined by drill and blast operations has been in operation since September 30, 2019. The mine will produce in total 45 million tonnes (Mt) of ore, 297.3 Mt of waste rock, and 8.3 Mt of overburden waste. The 2026 production is within the approved mine production and includes the generation of 5.1Mt of ore and produces 20.1 Mt of waste material (rock and overburden) which will be stored in the existing Waste Rock Storage Facilities (WRSF). Non-leachable material will also be stored in the pits. V16

The water management objectives are to minimize potential impacts to the quantity and quality of surface water at the mine site. Water management structures (water retention dikes/berms and diversion channels) have been and will be constructed, dependent on the potential presence and volume of water, to contain and manage the contact water from the areas affected by the mine or mining activities. The major water management infrastructure includes contact water collection ponds, diversion channels, water retention dikes, culverts, seepage collection systems, water treatment plants for effluent, a potable water treatment plant, a sewage treatment plant, and discharge diffusers.

This Water Management Plan describes the main objectives pertaining to water management, which are to limit the flow of surface water runoff in the pit and to limit the impact on the local environment. In developing the water management plan, the following principles were followed:

- keep the different water types separated as much as possible.
- control and minimize contact water through diversion and containment.
- minimize freshwater consumption by recycling and reusing the contact and process water wherever feasible; and
- meet discharge criteria before any site contact water is released to the downstream environment.

During mine construction and operations, contact water originating from affected areas on surface is intercepted, diverted, and collected within the various collection ponds. The collected water on the mine site is pumped and stored in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and IVR Attenuation Pond, where the contact water is treated by the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (as required according to water quality) prior to discharge to the receiving environment or reused in the operations. The 2023 Modification included the temporary storage of groundwater in IVR Pit, per approved Adaptive Management Plan (Agnico Eagle 2021) and was approved by the NWB. This will continue throughout the mine life.

During operations, site contact water quality is predicted to exceed established effluent criteria (i.e., under the Whale Tail Water License 2AM-WTP1830) in the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) Pond and in the Whale Tail Pit sump. Therefore, this water is controlled by the Whale Tail WRSF Dike and the Whale Tail WRSF Pond. The Whale Tail WRSF Pond water will report with all other contact water and will be mixed in the Whale Tail and IVR Attenuation Ponds and treated during operations.

During operations when the mine is at its maximum footprint, the conservative predictions of future water quality indicate that most parameter concentrations in the downstream environment are below the Canadian Environmental Quality Guidelines for the protection of Aquatic Life (CEQG-AL). A site wide water balance is updated annually including projected water quality that is compared with previous predictions.

Water management during closure and reclamation will involve actively filling the underground facilities and IVR Pit and passively allowing the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and the Whale Tail Pit to flood. The Groundwater Storage Ponds and IVR Attenuation Pond will be emptied at the start of closure and backfilled with Non-Potentially Acid Generating/ Non- Metal Leaching (NPAG/non-ML) waste rock. The groundwater temporarily stored in IVR Pit will be pumped to the underground void space prior to actively filling IVR Pit. The Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs will be progressively covered with NPAG/non-ML waste rock throughout operations and are expected to be completely covered at the beginning of closure. The pushback in IVR pit will be backfilled with NPAG-non-ML rock material and filled by natural flow. Contact water management systems will remain on site until monitoring results demonstrate that water quality is acceptable for discharge of all contact water to the environment without further treatment. Once water quality meets the discharge criteria, the water management systems will be decommissioned to allow the water to naturally flow to the receiving environment. Through best management practices and mitigation, the predicted water quality of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) meets aquatic life guidelines post-closure. The projected water quality in Kangislulik Lake is predicted to meet guidelines in post-closure for all constituents of potential concern (including chloride, fluoride, nitrate, and total metals, as identified in the 2018 FEIS).

The updated water quality forecast shows a stable trend in the water quality indicators. Flooded pit water quality is predicted to meet receiving water quality criteria at closure and through post-closure, allowing reconnection with the downstream receiving environment.

Dikes will not be breached until the water quality in the flooded area meets the approved water quality objectives. During mine closure, no mine discharges will occur to the downstream receiving environment since all contact waters are diverted to the open pit, underground and Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) for re-flooding.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
1	January 2017			Water Management Plan for the Whale Tail Pit	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division and Golder Associates Ltd.
2	September 2018	All	All	Water Management Plan for the Whale Tail Pit	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division and SNC-Lavalin Inc.
3	October 2018	3.1.4.11 3.3.1	23 32	Updated to align with recommendations issued by CIRNAC, ECCC and KIA in October 2018	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
4	March 2020	All	All	Updated to reflect current operations/water mgmt and to comply with commitments and requests	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
5	July 2020	All	All	Water Management Plan for the Whale Tail Pit – including Expansion Project	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
6	April 2021	All	All	Updated to reflect current operations/water mgmt and to comply with commitments and requests	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
7_NWB	June 2021	Summary 3.7.12 3.10 5.0 Appendices	i-ii 33 42 49 N.A.	Updated to include Pushback Project Added new section Figure on pushback in IVR Adaptive Mgmt Updated WQ models	AEM – Permitting & Regulatory Affairs (all changes)
8	December 2021	3.4 3.8	17 37	Clarification on wording for source of water use for emulsion plant	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
9	March 2022	All	All	Updated to reflect current operations/water mgmt and to comply with commitments and requests	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
10	March 2023	3.1, 4	All	Section 3.1 water management targets, Section 4 water quality forecast update	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
11_NWB	June 2023	All		Updated to include the 2023 Modification (Pushbacks and IVR Pit temporary storage)	Agnico Eagle Permitting & Regulatory Affairs

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
12	March 2024	Section 1 Table 3.1 Section 3.5.1 Section 3.10.1 Section 3.7.6, Section 3.7.13, Section 3.7.17, Section 3.8, Section 4	All	Updated to reflect current operations/water mgmt and to comply with commitments and requests. Mammoth Lake called Kangislulik Lake Section 1: Removed mention of material in IVR pushback Table 3.1: Added target 2024 water objectives and removed 2021. 3.5.1 Infrastructure Summary and 3.10.1 Flooding sequence: Changed inlet of SWTC to 154.25 masl Removed section 3.7.6 Water Management for overburden storage: All overburden was co-disposed. 3.7.13 Water Management for Landfill: Updated information Section 3.7.17: Refined information. Section 3.8 Freshwater management and section 3.10.1 Flooding sequence: Updated duration for reflooding of Whale tail Pit Section 4: Water quality forecast: Updated information and add note for ongoing work	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division
13_NWB	July 2024	Executive summary Section 1, Section 3.10, Section 3.10, Section 3.10.2, Section 4, Appendix A, Appendix C		Updated to include the 2024 Modification and water quality forecast. Executive Summary: - NWB approval - Change in all constituents of potential concern Section 1 - Mention of the 2024 Modification - Updated the ore milling period to 2028 and post-closure to 2047	Agnico Eagle Permitting & Regulatory Affairs

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
				Table 1.1: Updated the ore milling period to 2028 and post-closure to 2047 Table 3.3: Updated the ore milling period to 2028 Table 3.4: Updated the ore milling period to 2028 3.10 Water Management During Closure: Updated information regarding active closure and post-closure period and activities Table 3.8: Updated information regarding active closure and post-closure period and activities 3.10.2 Post Closure Modeling Results Summary: Updated information regarding active closure and post-closure period and activities Section 4: Updated information to fit with the new water quality model prepared by Lorax for the 2024 Modification Water Appendix A: Updated site layout plans, in accordance with the year changes for Operation, Closure and Post-Closure periods. Appendix C: Updated and edited to include the 2024 Modification and water quality forecast.	
13.1	July 2024	Section 4		Updated to include the 2024 Modification and water quality forecast. Section 4: Updated information to fit with the new water quality model prepared by Lorax for the 2024 Modification Water Updated to include water License Part E Item 9 and 8 in section 4.0.	

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
14	March 2025	Acronyms Section 1, Section 2.1.2.2, Section 3.7.14, Section 3.7.16, Section 3.10, Section 3.10.2, Appendix A, Appendix C		Updated to reflect current operations, closure and post-closure water mgmt plan. The mention “the Project” refers now to Whale Tail Mine Acronyms: ARD meaning Section 1 Introduction: Updated post closure year to 2045 Table 1.1: Updated information regarding active closure and post-closure period 2.1.2.2 Groundwater Flow Regime: Precision on expected connection of Whale Tail Pit/ IVR Pit with the underground Table 3.1: updated table with targeted Water Hourly Consumption Per Month – for Mill and Camp Usage Table 3.4 : 2022 to 2028- Precision on brine mixing process with GSP-1 water Section 3.7.14 Sludge and Brine Management from Water Treatment Plants: Added IVR Pit as a temporary storage pit for underground water Section 3.7.16 Non-Contact Water Management: removed mention on routine monitoring during operation, it was mentioned twice. 3.10 Water Management During Closure: -Updated information regarding post-closure period - Added information about A18 sill construction	Agnico Eagle Meadowbank Division

Version	Date	Section	Page	Revision	Author
				Table 3.8 : Updated information regarding active closure and post-closure period 3.10.2 Post Closure Modeling Results Summary : Updated Figure 3.10-2 Projected phosphorus (P) and arsenic (As) concentrations for pit lakes and the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond during Active Closure and Post Closure Appendix A Site Layout plans : Update to match the new Active Closure and Post-Closure Period Appendix C: Updated to include the 2024 Water quality forecast.	
15	March 2026	Executive summary List of Appendices Acronyms 1.Introduction Table 1.1 3.Water Management and Water Balance, Table 3.1 3.2 Water Management Strategy Table 3.2 Inventory of Waterbodies Directly Impacted by Mining Activities Table 3.5 Overall Site Surface Contact Water Management Plan 3.6.12 Sludge and Brine Management from Water treatment plants 3.6.13 Underground Water Management	 Xiii 1 2 14 16 17	Concise information about Approval for expansion and pushback Added Appendix E – Water Balance Added GSP- Groundwater Storage Pond Closure period updated Active closure years updated Updated targets and added Actual consumption 2025 results Included GSP-2 for excess UG water management Added Pond A-P18	

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		3.6.15 Freshwater Management	26	Added IVR Attenuation Pond In the Initial Contact Water Collection, for Ore Stockpiles	
		3.7 Sewage Water Management	31	Simplify TDS Water Treatment plant, as Meadowbank is mining below permafrost	
		Table 3.7	32	Added GSP-2 to UG water management pond and GSPs ice excavation management strategy	
		Section 3.8 Water Management During Closure:	34	Updated Nemo Lake water uses for the 2026 target	
		Section 3.10.2 Post-Closure Modeling Results Summary:		Updated freshwater required for reflooding	
		4. Water Quality forecast	35	Updated information content	
		Appendix B		Effluent Quality and Wastewater Characteristics: Removed	
			37,38,39	Updated key dates for Active Closure and Post-Closure events Removed IVR Pushback filling and reflooding information and conceptual representation of water flow in IVR pushback during closure	
			41,42,43	Removed phosphorus predictions note and updated arsenic graphs with most recent data	

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				Removed phosphorous	
			44		
				GSP-2 Pond is considered “Built”	
16	September 2026	Executive summary	I	Update of waste rock and ore production.	
		Introduction	1	Closure period updated to 2030.	
		Table 1.1	2	Active closure years updated	
		2.2 Mine Operations Description	12	Closure period updated to 2030.	
		3.2 Water Management Strategy	16	Included GSP-2 for excess UG water management	
		3.6.15 Freshwater Management	34	Volume required from Whale Tail lake updated.	
		3.8 Water Management During Closure	35	Closure period updated to 2030. Pit elevations updated to reflect updated WBWQM. GSP3 added for groundwater storage.	
		Table 3.7	38	Updated closure periods and water management sequences.	
		3.8.2 Post-Closure Modeling Results Summary	41	Effluent Quality and Wastewater Characteristics: Removed	
		Figure 3.10-2	43	Updated figure to reflect updated WBWQM.	
		Figure 3.10-3	45	Updated figure to reflect updated WBWQM.	
		Appendix B		Content updated to reflect updated WBWQM.	

*Changes in the latest version of this document have been indicated as a grey line in the left margin.

Approved by:  _____

Alexandre Lavallee

Environment Superintendent

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ACRONYMS

Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Complex
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Expansion Project	Whale Tail Pit – Expansion Project
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
GSP	Groundwater Storage Pond
IOL	Inuit Owned Land
LOM	Life of Mine
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NWB	Nunavut Water Board
NE	North-East
OMS	Operation, Maintenance, and Surveillance
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
Plan	Water Management Plan
Project	Whale Tail Mine
Pushback Project	Whale Tail and IVR Pit – Pushback Expansion Project
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WRSF	Waste Rock Storage Facility
WSER	Wastewater System Effluent Regulations
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WT	Whale Tail
WTSC	Whale Tail South Channel

UNITS

±	plus or minus
<	less than
%	percent
°C	degrees Celsius
°C/m	degrees Celsius per metre
km	kilometre(s)
km^2	square kilometre(s)
L/day/person	litres per person per day
masl	metre(s) above sea level
mbgs	metre(s) below ground surface
mg/L	milligrams per litre
m	metre
mm	millimetre
m^3	cubic metre(s)
m^3/day	cubic metres per day
m^3/hour	cubic metres per hour
m^3/year	cubic metres per year
Mm^3/year	million cubic metre(s) per year
Mm^3	million cubic metre(s)
t	tonne
Mt	million tonne(s)

1. INTRODUCTION

Agnico Eagle Mines Limited – Meadowbank Complex (Agnico Eagle) is currently operating the Whale Tail Mine (Piquganiq) a satellite deposit located on the Amaruq property and continues to feed the mill at Meadowbank Mine. The Amaruq property is a 408 square kilometre (km^2) site located on Inuit Owned Land approximately 150 kilometres (km) north of the hamlet of Baker Lake and approximately 50 km northwest of Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The deposit is mined as two open pits (i.e., Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit) and underground operations, and ore is hauled to the approved infrastructure at Meadowbank Mine for milling.

The Whale Tail Mine will continue operations to 2030 while continuing to operate and process ore at the Meadowbank Mine. The open pits and underground mine, mined by truck-and-shovel operation, includes four development phases: 1 year of construction (complete), 12 years of mine operations, 16 years of active closure, and the post closure period. The ore milling period for the Whale Tail project is planned over a 12-year period, from 2019 to 2030, an addition of two years from the previous mine plan. V16

The construction and preparation of material started in summer 2018 after all permits and authorizations were received, and construction of the dikes started in the third quarter of 2018. Focus on site preparation and construction of infrastructure, with the development of the open pit to produce construction material continued in 2018 and 2019. Commercial production then began on September 30, 2019.

Waste rock and overburden are stored in the Waste Rock Storage Facility (Whale Tail WRSF and IVR WRSF) and ore is stockpiled on the ore pads. The existing tailings facility at Meadowbank Mine will continue to be used for tailings disposal. All tailings treatment and disposal will remain consistent with the current Project Certificate (No. 004).

As per the Meadowbank Complex Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP), closure will occur from 2030 to 2046 after the completion of milling and will include removal of the non-essential site infrastructure and filling of the mined-out open pits and underground mine as well as reestablishment of the natural Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) level. Only essential infrastructure related to water treatment will remain on site during the closure and post-closure phases. Accordingly, in addition to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), minimal infrastructure allowing camp autonomy and security, as well as site roads, will be maintained following the operational phase (see more information in the Meadowbank Complex Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan). Post-closure is expected from 2046 onwards. The closure schedule is based on the preliminary closure methods and strategies discussed in the Whale Tail ICRP. It is anticipated that the schedule will be refined throughout the life of mine as the designs are advanced, and the closure methods and strategies are further developed. Site and surrounding environment monitoring started from the beginning of the construction and will be V16

completed during the post-closure phase when it is shown that the site and water quality meets the regulatory closure objectives.

Table 1.1 summarizes the overview of the timeline and general activities.

Table 1.1 Overview of Timeline and General Activities V16

Phase	Year	General Activities
Construction	2018	• Construct site infrastructure • Develop open pit mine • Stockpile ore
Operations	2019 - 2029	• Open pits operations • Underground operations • Transport ore to Meadowbank Mine • Stockpile ore • Discharge Tailings in Meadowbank TSF
	2030	• Complete transportation of ore to Meadowbank Mine • Complete discharge of tailings in Meadowbank TSF
Active Closure	2031 – 2046	• Remove non-essential site infrastructure • Flood mined-out open pits and underground operations • Re-establish natural Whale Tail Lake level
Post-Closure	2046 onwards	• Site and surrounding environment monitoring

TSF = Tailings Storage Facility

This document presents the Whale Tail Mine Water Management Plan (Plan) in accordance with Part E Item 5 of the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) Water License 2AM – WTP1830 including modifications stemming from the Pushback Project. It is a requirement of the License that an updated Water Management Plan be submitted on an annual basis following the commencement of Operation. The Plan must include an updated Water Balance and actions to be implemented if predicted re-flooded pits water quality indicate that water treatment is necessary.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1. Site Conditions

The general mine site location for the Project is presented in Figure 2.0-1.

2.1.1. Climate

Climate characteristics presented herein were extracted from the permitting level engineering report (SNC 2015).

The Project is in an arid arctic environment that experiences extreme winter conditions, with an annual mean temperature of -11.3 degrees Celsius (°C). The monthly mean temperature ranges from -31.3°C in January to 11.6°C in June, with above-freezing mean temperatures from June to September. The annual mean total precipitation at the Project is 249 millimetres (mm), with 59 percent (%) of precipitation falling as rain, and 41% falling as snow. Mean annual losses were estimated to be 248 mm for lake evaporation, 80 mm for evapotranspiration, and 72 mm for sublimation. Mean annual temperature, precipitation, and losses characteristics are presented in Table 2.1.

Short-duration rainfall, representative of Whale Tail Mine are presented in Table 2.2, based on intensity-duration-frequency curves available from the Baker Lake A meteorological station (Station ID 300500) operated by the Government of Canada (2015).

Figure 2.0-1 Location of the Project

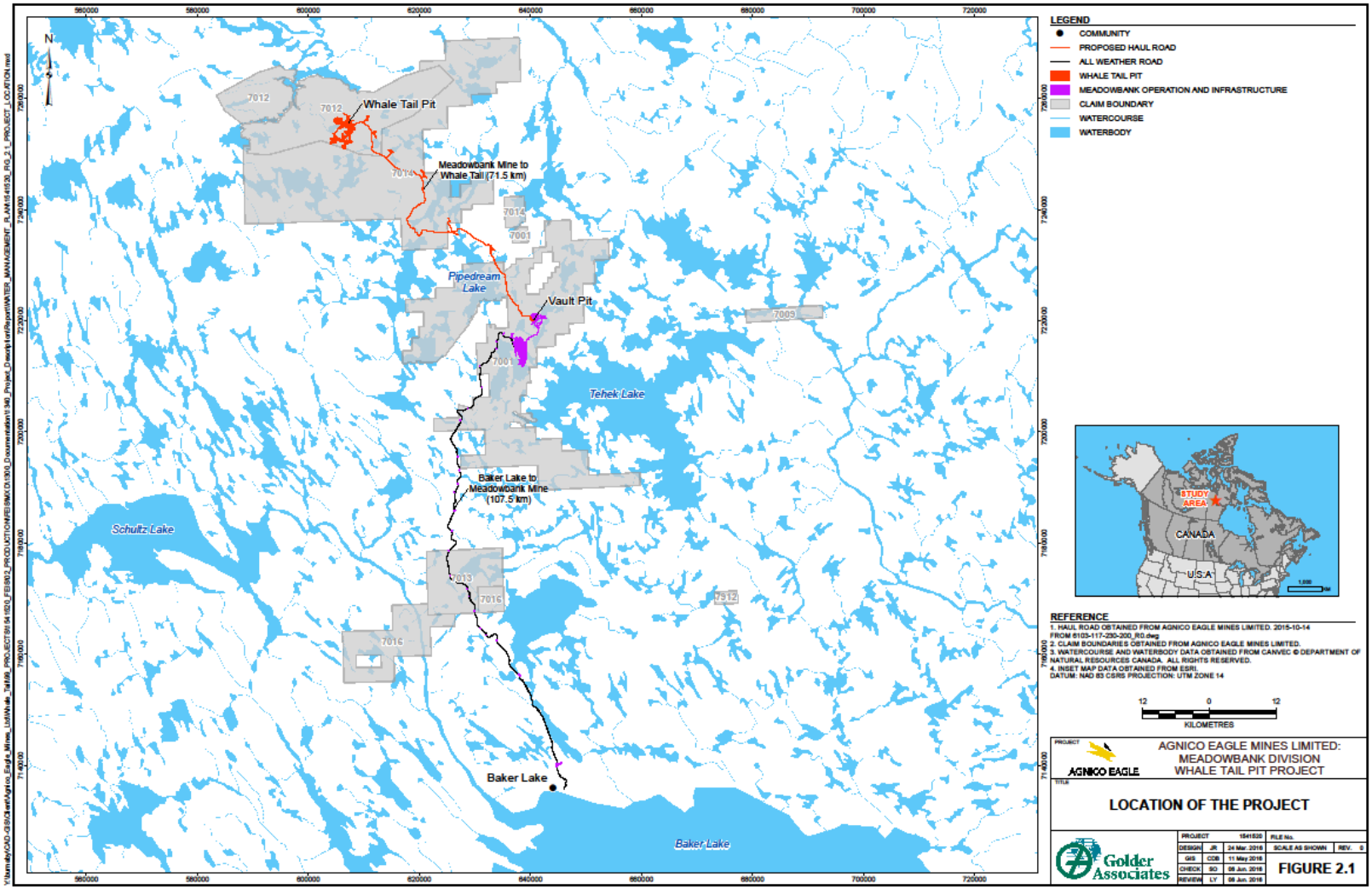


Table 2.1 Estimated Mine Site Monthly Mean Climate Characteristics

Month[a]	Mean Air Temp. (°C) [a]	Monthly Precipitation (mm) [a]			Losses [a]		
		Rainfall (mm)	Snowfall Water Equivalent (mm)	Total Precip. (mm)	Lake Evap. (mm)	Evapo-transpiration (mm)	Snow Sublimation (mm)
January	-31.3	0	7	7	0	0	9
February	-31.1	0	6	6	0	0	9
March	-26.3	0	9	9	0	0	9
April	-17.0	0	13	13	0	0	9
May	-6.4	5	8	13	0	0	9
June	4.9	18	3	21	9	3	0
July	11.6	39	0	39	99	32	0
August	9.8	42	1	43	100	32	0
September	3.1	35	7	42	40	13	0
October	-6.5	6	22	28	0	0	9
November	-19.3	0	17	17	0	0	9
December	-26.8	0	10	10	0	0	9
Annual	**-11.3**	**146**	**103**	**249**	**248**	**80**	**72**

[a] SNC (2015).

°C = degrees Celsius; mm = millimetre.

Table 2.2 Estimated Mine Site Extreme 24-Hour Rainfall Events

Return Period (Years) [a]	24-hour Precipitation (mm) [a]
2	27
5	40
10	48
25	57
50	67
100	75
1000	101

[a] SNC (2015).

mm = millimetre.

2.1.2. Permafrost and Hydrogeology

2.1.2.1. Permafrost Conditions and Assessment

Thermal assessments have been completed that contribute to the understanding of the permafrost conditions near the Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, and Underground Mine. An update of the Whale Tail Thermal Assessment was conducted in April 2019 (Golder 2019b). The thermal assessment evaluated existing permafrost characteristics in the Whale Tail Lake and Project area and existing talik conditions under the Whale Tail Lake adjacent to the Project. The thermal assessment was completed based on available thermistor data to date, as well as the results of a thermal 2D modelling exercise and 3D block model prepared to assess permafrost conditions and the extent of talik formations beneath the Whale Tail Lake.

The updated thermal assessment of the project also took into consideration the groundwater monitoring program (Westbay well sampling) that took place in November 2018 (Golder 2019b). The 2018 groundwater monitoring program indicates that water samples were collected from fixed ports along the Westbay system between 276 m and 499 m below the ground surface, which suggests that the Westbay system is installed in open talik, or water sampling would not have been possible at depth.

The mine site is located in an area of continuous permafrost, as shown on Figure 2.0-2. Based on measurements of ground temperatures (Knight Piésold 2015), the depth of permafrost at the mine site is estimated to be in the order of 425 metres (m) outside of the influence of waterbodies. The depth of the permafrost and active layer will vary based on proximity to the lakes, overburden thickness, vegetation, climate conditions, and slope direction. The typical depth of the active layer is 2 m in this region of Canada. The estimated depth of zero amplitude from the temperature profiles ranges from 18 m to 35 m. The temperatures at the depths of zero amplitude are in the range of -3.1 °C to -8.6 °C for on land thermistors and 2.7 °C for AMQ17-1265A. The geothermal gradient estimated based on the lowest 70 to 100 m of thermistor strings is in the range of 0.004 °C/m (AMQ15-294) to 0.052 °C/m. Late-winter ice thickness on freshwater lakes is approximately 2.0 m. Ice covers usually appear by the end of October and are completely formed in early November. The spring ice melt typically begins in mid-June and is complete by early July.

The information presented in the following section is based on the updated report *Hydrogeological Assessment and Modelling Whale Tail Pit - Expansion Project* (Golder 2019e). The following summarizes the updated understanding of permafrost conditions in the Expansion Project Area:

- The depth of permafrost outside of the influence of lakes is estimated to be between 452 m and 522 m based on thermal gradients and ground temperatures at the lowest portions of the thermistor strings. The depth of permafrost increases with increasing distance from lakes with talik.
- Considering the 2D thermal modelling and 3D block model, the assessment indicated that:

- Under the northern portion of the lake below Whale Tail Pit, there is likely a closed talik formation (Section C of the thermal modelling report).
- Open talik conditions are probable in the southern portion of the lake where the Whale Tail Lake becomes wider (Section G of the thermal modelling report).
- Permafrost depth is between 480 m and 550 m for ground away from the Whale Tail Lake, and between 350 m and 450 m below surface in portions beneath the Whale Tail Lake where a closed talik is present.
- The cryopeg thickness is likely between 20 m to 30 m.

2.1.2.2. Groundwater Flow Regime

Groundwater characteristics at the mine site are detailed in the Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Addendum Volume 6, Section 6.3. The hydrogeological model was updated in May 2019 with hydrogeological modelling completed for the Expansion Project since submission of the FEIS addendum in December 2018 (Golder 2019e). The model was updated based on results of monitoring at the Westbay system in November 2018, supplemental packer testing in December 2018, and additional 2D and 3D thermal analysis in 2019. The updated hydrogeological model was then used to provide revised predictions of groundwater inflow and total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations during dewatering, mining, pit and underground flooding, and long-term post-closure (reflooded) conditions.

Two groundwater flow regimes occur at the Expansion Project: a deep groundwater flow regime beneath permafrost and a shallow groundwater flow system located in the active (seasonally thawed) layer near the ground surface. Except for areas of taliks beneath lakes, the two groundwater regimes are isolated from one another by thick permafrost.

Groundwater flow within the deep groundwater flow regime is limited to the sub-permafrost zone. This deep groundwater flow regime is connected to ground surface by open taliks underlying larger lakes. The elevations of these lakes are the primary control of groundwater flow directions in the deep groundwater flow regime, with density gradients providing a potential secondary control. The elevations of these lakes in the baseline study area indicate that Whale Tail Lake is likely a groundwater discharge zone at the south end of the Lake, with flow from Lake A60 to Whale Tail Lake, and a groundwater recharge zone at the north end of the Lake, with flow from Whale Tail Lake to Lake DS1 (Figure 2.0-3).

While portions of Whale Tail Pit are located within unfrozen rock, the IVR Pit and the Underground Project are fully contained within permafrost as per current planning. Groundwater inflow is therefore only expected during operations in the Whale Tail Pit.

Mining of the Whale Tail Pit occurs within the talik underlying Whale Tail Lake, whereas the latest version of the Underground Project is located in permafrost. The Underground is not directly

connected to either Whale Tail Pit or IVR Pit until 2027, when breakthrough of the crown pillar in Whale Tail Pit connects it to Whale Tail underground workings.

During mining, the Whale Tail Pit will act as a sink for groundwater flow, with seepage faces developing along portions of the pit walls. In response to the deepening of the mine workings, groundwater will be induced to flow through bedrock to the Whale Tail Pit. Mine inflow will originate primarily from Whale Tail Lake (South Basin), the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, and deep bedrock underlying the permafrost.

Figure 2.0-2 Permafrost Map of Canada

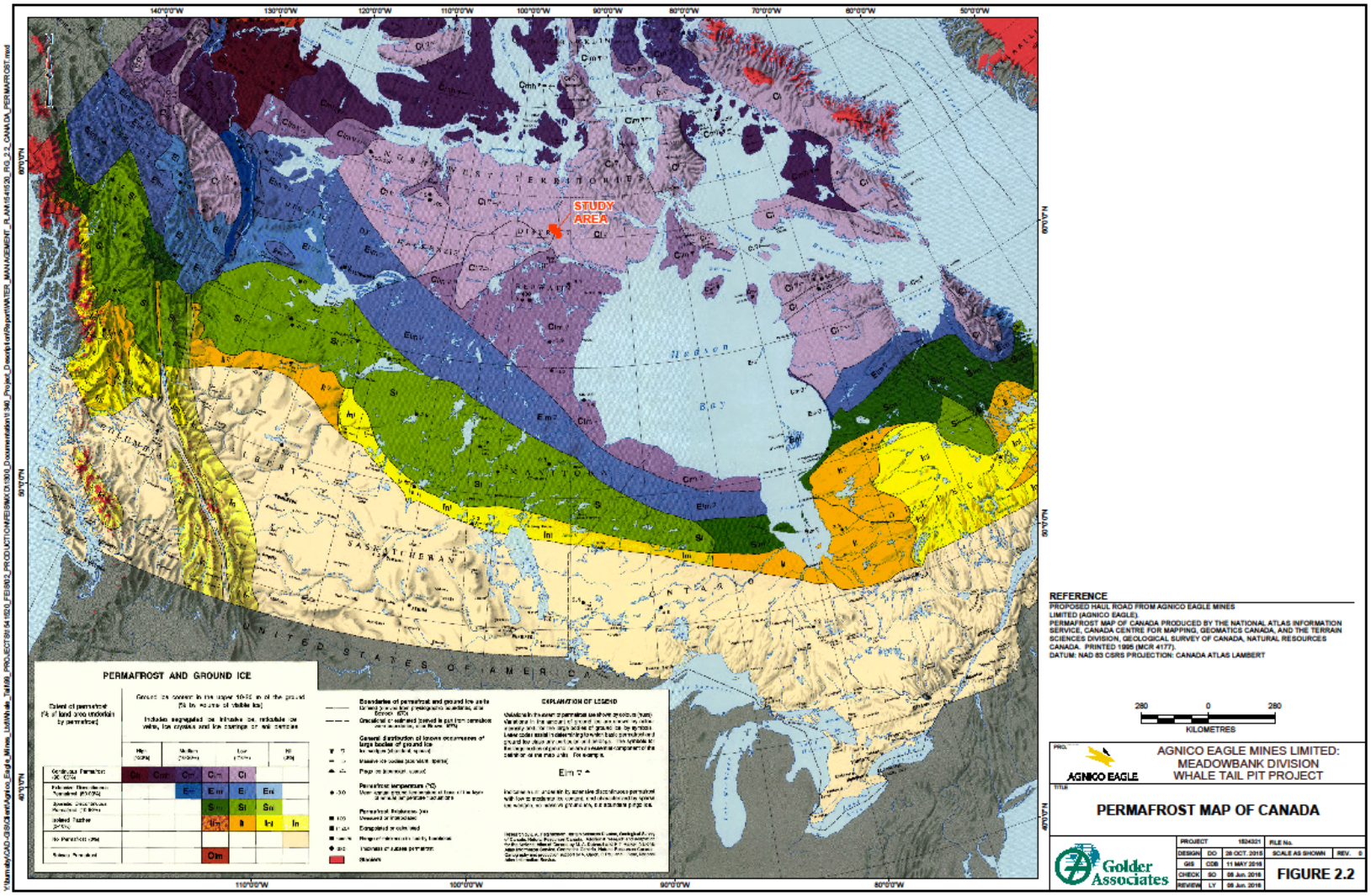
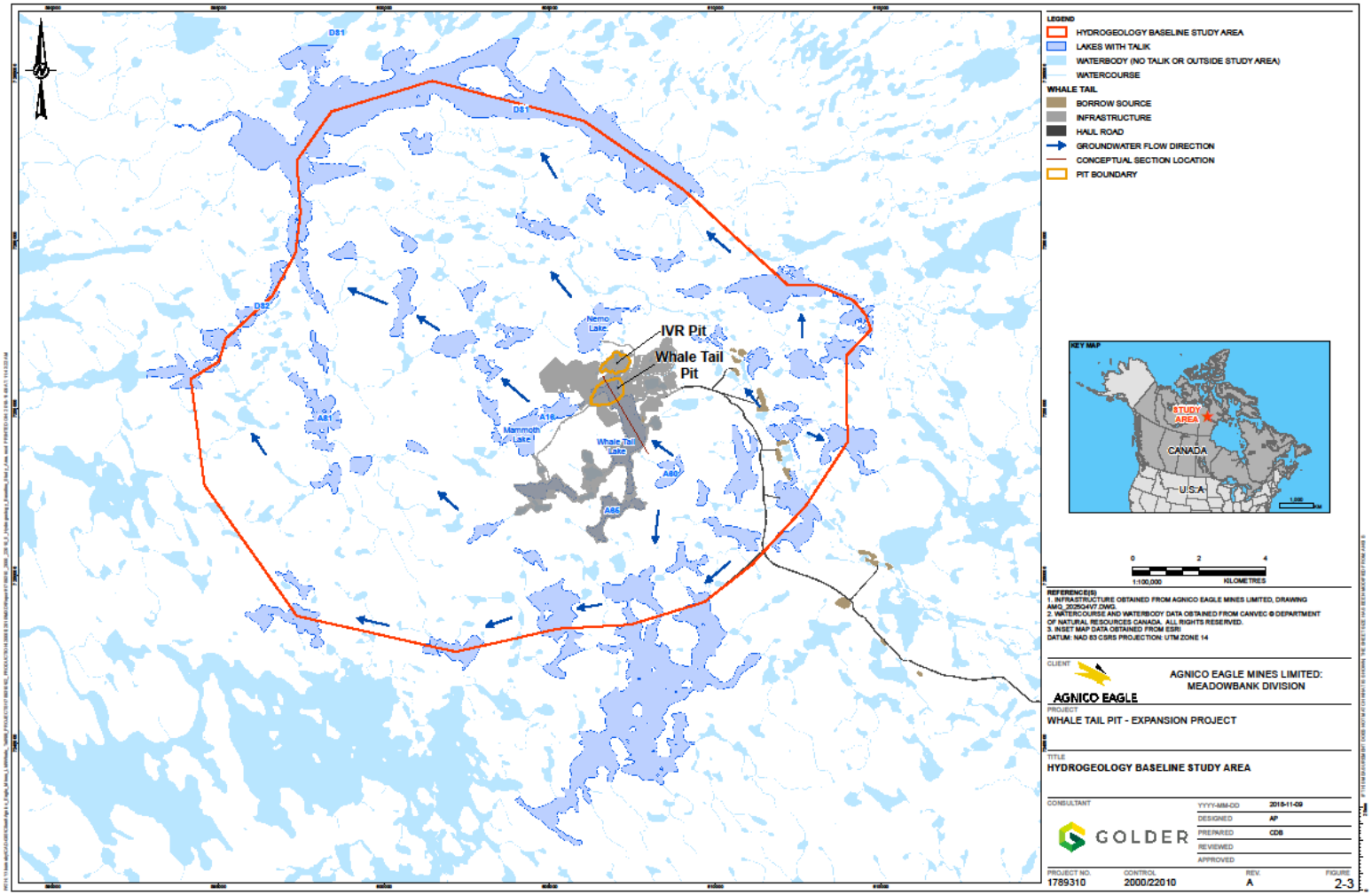


Figure 2.0-3 Hydrogeology Baseline Study Area



2.1.3. Hydrology and Watershed

Hydrology characteristics were extracted from the surface water quantity impact assessment section (FEIS, Addendum Volume 6, Section 6.3; Volume 6, Appendix 6-C).

The mine site is located in the A watershed (i.e., where Lake A17 [Whale Tail Lake] and Lake A16 [Kangislulik Lake] are located), and water management activities are planned in the A watershed and the C watershed (i.e., where Lake C38 [Nemo Lake] is located); these two watersheds drain into Lake DS1, which drains north to the Meadowbank River. These watersheds comprise an extensive network of lakes, ponds, and interconnecting streams, and have lake water surface fractions (i.e., the ratio of lake area to watershed area) of 16% (A watershed) and 23% (C watershed).

Shorelines in the mine site area exhibit a consistent terrain type related to shorelines that have developed in morainal material. These morainal shorelines were observed at all lakes visited during the 2015 field survey. Limited areas of bedrock and shallowly sloped sandy shorelines were also observed. As a general characteristic for the surveyed shorelines, the predominant materials are boulder gardens mixed with cobble with very limited soils or organic materials on top. The outlet channels are relatively short with a low sinuosity (i.e., close to 1.0) and exhibit the same characteristics for streambed materials, which results in interstitial flow through large boulders or below the surface likely close to the bedrock, making flow difficult to observe and measure.

Discharges of watercourses in the mine site area typically peak in late-May to mid-June from snowmelt, rapidly decline in July, and low discharges prevail until frozen conditions in October to November, with a secondary peak in September from rainfall events. Watercourses in the Project area are frozen over the winter.

Derived long-term mean annual water yield for selected lakes in the mine site area vary between 86 mm at Lake C38 (Nemo Lake) to 230 mm at Lake A69. These water yields are similar to regional water yields reported at the Meadowbank Mine.

2.1.4. Surface Water Quality

Water quality characteristics were extracted from the water quality baseline report (FEIS, Volume 6, Appendix 6-G, Agnico Eagle, 2016) and the water quality impact assessment section (FEIS, Volume 6, Section 6.4, Agnico Eagle, 2016). Baseline water quality sampling was conducted at lakes and tributaries in various watersheds in the study area during open-water conditions in 2014 and 2015.

Surface water collected from lakes during the open water season was characteristic of low productivity headwater lakes in the Arctic; soft water, with low alkalinity, low turbidity (and corresponding high Secchi depth) and low total suspended solids (TSS). There was minor thermal stratification evident at some deeper lake stations. The water columns of lakes are well oxygenated, and pH was neutral to slightly acidic. The majority of water chemistry parameter concentrations were below the analytical detection limit and below the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment

water quality guidelines for the protection of aquatic life (CCME, 1999) and the Canadian drinking water guidelines (Health Canada, 2014).

Samples collected from the tributaries showed them to be well oxygenated, with low conductivity, and neutral to slightly alkaline pH. As with the lakes, most of the water chemistry parameter concentrations were below the aquatic life and drinking water quality guidelines.

2.1.5. Climate Change

Climate change information presented herein was extracted from the air quality impact assessment section (FEIS, Addendum Volume 4, Section 4.2).

The climate in the Arctic is changing faster than at mid-latitudes (IPCC, 2014). The most recent set of climate model projections (CMIP5) predict an Arctic-wide year 2100 multi-model mean temperature increase of +13°C in late fall and +5°C in late spring under the IPCC's "business as usual scenario" (RCP8.5). IPCC climate change mitigation scenario RCP4.5 results in a year 2100 multi-model Arctic wide prediction of +7°C in late fall and +3°C in late spring (Overland et al., 2013). The effects of changes of this magnitude to terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems, and social and economic systems of the Arctic are active areas of research. However, the short duration of the proposed Whale Tail Mine means that climate change related effects are likely negligible.

2.1.6. Seismic Zone

The mine site is in an area of relatively low seismic risk. The peak ground acceleration (PGA) for the area was estimated using the seismic hazard calculator from the 2010 National Building Code of Canada website (http://www.earthquakescanada.nrcan.gc.ca/hazard-alea/interpolat/index_2010-eng.php). The estimated PGA is 0.019 g for a 5% in 50-year probability of exceedance (0.001 per annum or 1 in 1,000-year return) and 0.036 g for a 2% in 50-year probability of exceedance (0.000404 per annum or 1 in 2,475-year return) for the area.

2.2. Mine Operations Description

2.2.1. Mine Development Plan

Whale Tail Open Pit, IVR Open Pit, and Underground mining will be mined using the traditional open pit method and long hole mining (95%) with some mechanized cut and fill in flat areas. The mining is planned from 2019 to 2030. V16

Two mine waste streams will be produced at Whale Tail Pit: waste rock and overburden. Ore will be stockpiled in a series of stockpiles located adjacent to the pits. As ore is transported to the Meadowbank Mine for processing, a third mine waste stream, tailings, will be produced at Meadowbank Mine (refer to the Whale Tail Mine – Waste Rock Management Plan, Agnico Eagle, 2026a). The operation, management, and monitoring of the Meadowbank TSF is regulated under the Agnico Eagle Type A Water License 2AM-MEA1530.

The mine development includes the following infrastructure:

- Industrial area (camp, power plant, heli-pad, landfarm, storage and garages)
- Crusher
- Ore stockpiles
- Rock and overburden storage facilities
- Landfill
- Haul and access roads
- Underground mine
- Two open pits

In addition, the mine development will include construction of water management facilities, listed in Section 3.5.

2.2.2. Summary of Mine Waste Management

This section is a summary of the mine waste management plan. More detailed information on mine waste management is presented in the Whale Tail Mine – Waste Rock Management Plan, Agnico Eagle, 2026a. Water management associated with mine waste management is described in Section 3 of this document. Two areas of the site were identified as the Whale Tail WRSF and the IVR WRSF to store waste rock and overburden material, as shown in Appendix A. Table 2. presents a summary of the proposed usage or destination for the waste material.

Table 2.3 Summary of Mine Waste Destination

Mine Waste Stream	Waste Destination
Overburden	• Co-disposed with waste rock in Whale Tail WRSF
Waste Rock NPAG	• Construction material • Whale Tail WRSF and IVR WRSF • Underground backfill material • IVR Pit Pushback backfill material • Closure and site reclamation, fish habitat compensation
Tailings	• As slurry tailings placed in the approved Meadowbank Mine tailings storage facility

WRSF = Waste Rock Storage Facility

NPAG = Non- Potentially Acid Generating

3. WATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER BALANCE

3.1. Water Management Objectives and Targets

The main objectives pertaining to water management Whale Tail Mine are to limit and/or stop the flow of surface water runoff in the pit and to limit the impact on the local environment. The key objectives for water management are:

- Keep the different water types (i.e., contact, non-contact, and freshwater) separated to the extent practical
- Control and minimize contact water through diversion and containment
- Minimize freshwater usage by recycling and reusing the contact water to the extent practical
- Meet discharge criteria before any site contact water is released to the downstream environment
- No events of non-compliance with regards to:
    - Regulatory/Water License water quality criteria (effluent loading limits)
    - Regulatory/Water License freshwater withdrawal criteria

The water management targets and actual consumption for 2025 are summarized in Table 3.1. The targets are aligned with the water objectives of the Whale Tail Project and go beyond the License limit. These targets strive to minimize risk, conserve freshwater, and minimize water usage. The 2026 targets assume continued improvements in the amount of contact water withdrawn from the Pit. Sustained higher production rates since 2024 require slightly more fresh water withdrawn from Nemo Lake and more contact water withdrawn from Underground as the works expand. It is expected the same volume will be discharged from site as in 2025.

Table 3.1 2026 Targeted Water Hourly Consumption Per Month – for Mill and Camp Usage

WATER OBJECTIVE	TARGET 2025	Achieved 2025	TARGET 2026
Fresh Water Withdrawn from Nemo Lake (Mining and Camp)	120,000 m	124,439 m3	87,000 m^3
Contact Water Withdrawn from Pit (pit inflow)	1,320,000 m^3	870,612 m3	1,320,000 m^3
Contact Water Withdrawn from Underground (inflow)	19,600m^3	30,600 m3	19,600m^3
Water discharge from site (WTS / Kangislulik Lake)	2,500,000 m^3	1,178,264 m3	2,500,000 m^3
Water in recirculation (water recycled / total water use)	0%	0%	0%

3.2. Water Management Strategy

To achieve the above water management objectives and targets, the following key strategies were implemented to develop the Water Management Plan:

- Two levels of catchment disturbance have been defined for the area, namely undisturbed and disturbed. Areas that have been disturbed as part of the mine development are considered disturbed catchments, while the areas left unaffected are considered undisturbed catchments.
- For the purpose of mine water management, runoff from undisturbed areas is considered non-contact water, while runoff from disturbed catchment areas is considered contact water. Surface water that is diverted around the mine facilities, or groundwater that does not emerge into a mine facility, is considered non-contact water. Any non-contact water that mixes with contact water becomes contact water.
- Conveyance and storage of contact water will be controlled by channels and containment structures (i.e., sumps and ponds). Sumps will be installed in the open pits and in low points surrounding the open pits. Contact water will be diverted and collected in various sumps and water collection ponds and conveyed to an Attenuation Pond. Two attenuation ponds are operated for surface water and include the Whale Tail Pit Attenuation Pond and the IVR Attenuation Pond.
- The IVR Attenuation Pond will contribute to reducing the operational water head in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.
- The collected water will be treated if the water quality does not meet the discharge criteria established in the Water License 2AM-WTP1830.
- The treated water will be reused as much as possible for mining and site operations to minimize the freshwater requirements. The excess treated water will be discharged into Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) through a submerged diffuser or through a diffuser in Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) or other alternatives.
- Non-contact water will be intercepted and directed away from disturbed areas by means of natural catchment boundaries and/or man-made diversion structures or pumping systems and will be allowed to flow or to be discharged to the neighbouring waterbodies.

Underground (UG) development groundwater and contact water will be pumped to distinct surface infrastructure for water management. The underground water management infrastructure was defined based on the following underground water management guideline principles:

- It is not currently planned to mine below the permafrost. It is an opportunity that will be further studied.
- Heating is required when mining below top of cryopeg.
- Brine needed until cryopeg elevation is reached.
- Contact and non-contact UG water not segregated – segregation is an opportunity.

- Grouting is a mitigation measure during development (not included in hydrogeological model).
- UG storage stope (used to recycle UG water) – will delay treatment, needed early.
- Recirculation of brine during mining operations.
- Limit addition of freshwater (used only for CRF [cemented rockfill], promote use of natural groundwater for operation).
- Treatment of UG saline water is not required if mining stays in the permafrost.

The key strategies detailed below are implemented to support underground water management:

- A Groundwater Storage Pond system (GSP) to store captured TDS (salt) affected waters. Up to three GSPs are planned to provide operational flexibility and adaptive management opportunity.
- Excess water volumes in the underground mine will be managed through the Underground Mine Stopes and GSP-1 and GSP-2.
- Excess water volumes may also be managed with GSP-3 (planned for contingency, operational flexibility, and adaptive management opportunity).
- There is opportunity for water stored in the GSP to be reused for dust suppression on surface roads or to be re-circulated underground (i.e., for drilling or mixing in the cemented rockfill).
- The Whale Tail Mine has been planned with contingency water management storage to manage contact water during upset conditions. For example, GSP-3 could be used for temporary storage when not used for saline water management. This storage has sufficient capacity to manage the potential water quantity exceedances occurring during the freshet and can be used to hold excess contact water temporarily until it can be treated by the water treatment plant during the remaining open water season (July to September). During this time, at maximum capacity, the excess water can be treated and discharged within two weeks.
- At the end of underground mining, any remaining water in GSP ponds and IVR Pit from underground will be pumped underground for flooding of the underground workings.

3.3. Water Balance

As per the Type A Water License 2AM-WTP1830, Part E, Item 5, the Whale Tail Mine water balance will be updated and presented on an annual basis, integrated into the water management plan update. The developed water balance will assist in evaluating future water management infrastructure, including under closure conditions (as per the Meadowbank Complex Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan).

The water balance was computed on a daily time step based on mean annual climate conditions (Section 2.1.1). The water management flow sheets are presented in Appendix B.

3.4. Waterbody Inventory

The A and C watersheds will be impacted by mining activities, primarily by dewatering of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake), the Northeast Diversion to the C watershed, and the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake). Waterbodies directly impacted by mining activities are presented in Table 3.2. and shown in Appendix A. Discharge of treated effluent began in the second dewatering phase of the project in June 2019 and will continue throughout mine operations and into closure if required, based on water quality monitoring and results.

Table 3.2 Inventory of Waterbodies Directly Impacted by Mining Activities

Watershed	Primary Disturbance	Waterbody	Note
A	Dewatering	Lake A17	Dewatering of Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) to Whale Tail Lake (South Basin)
	IVR Pit	Lake A46	Part of the IVR Pit footprint
		Lake A47	Part of the IVR Pit footprint
		Lake A49	Part of the IVR Pit footprint
		Pond AP-67	Part of the IVR Pit footprint
		Pond AP-68	Part of the IVR Pit footprint
	IVR WRSF Placement	Lake A50	Covered by IVR WRSF
		Lake A51	Covered by IVR WRSF
		Lake A52	Covered by IVR WRSF
		Pond A-P21	Covered by IVR WRSF
	Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion	Lake A18	Flooded
		Lake A19	Flooded
		Lake A20	Flooded
		Lake A21	Flooded
		Lake A22	Flooded
		Lake A45	Part of diversion channel
		Lake A55	Flooded
		Lake A62	Flooded
		Lake A63	Flooded
		Lake A65	Flooded
		Pond A-P1	Flooded
		Pond A-P53	Flooded
	Various Water Management Activities	Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake)	Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) used as the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) receives dewatering flows during dewatering activities, and discharge of treated effluent
		Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake)	Receives discharge of treated effluent
		Lake A53	Used as the IVR Attenuation Pond
		Lake A50	Covered by a Groundwater Storage Pond
		Pond A-P18	Part of the GSP-2 and Nemo Road footprint
C	Water Intake	Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake)	Sourced during operations for emulsion plant, if needed
		Lake C38 (Nemo Lake)	Sourced during operations, including emulsion plant
		Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake)	Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) sourced during closure

3.5. Water Management System

The water management system includes the following components (identified in Appendix A):

- Water collection ponds (Whale Tail Attenuation, IVR Attenuation, Whale Tail WRSF, plus the GSP Ponds and IVR Pit for temporary storage of groundwater)
- Staging sump for Pit contact water management
- Sump for WRSF contact water management.
- Discharge diffusers located in Kangislulik Lake and Whale Tail South Lake
- Two water diversion channels (South Whale Tail Channel and IVR diversion channel)
- Four water retention dikes (Whale Tail, Mammoth, Whale Tail WRSF, and the IVR dikes)
- Culverts
- Freshwater intake causeway and pump system
- WTP and associated intake causeway
- Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
- Pipelines and associated pump systems
- Potable WTP
- Pumping system from Whale Tail South to Kangislulik Lake

Additional water management system components can be put in place if required to adapt effectively to the site conditions, to manage non-contact water adequately, and to meet the water management objectives and target.

During the mine construction, operational, and closure phases, a network of collection and interceptor channels and sumps will be constructed and maintained to facilitate mine site water management. A list of the water management control structures and facilities is presented in Table 3.3. together with the construction schedule. These structures were designed according to design criteria presented in the Appendix K: Project Design Considerations of the Water License 2AM-WTP1826 amendment, submitted to the NWB in May 2019. Final design details of these structures will be provided to the regulators for approval at least 60 days prior to construction.

Water management strategy updates were also communicated in August and September 2019 to the Nunavut Water Board regarding changes to the management of non-contact water for specific areas of the project. Those changes are reflected in Table 3.3.

Appendix A shows the location of the main structures at the different development stages of the mine life.

Table 3.3 Water Management Facilities

Mine Year	Water Management Facilities Constructed or Installed
2018 Construction	• Turbidity Curtains installation for dike construction • Start Whale Tail Dike • Construction of the low-permeability access road built of overburden and collection sump for Stage 1 WRSF • Freshwater intake causeway in Nemo Lake • Water Treatment Plant and Construction Water Treatment Plant • Pipelines and associated pump systems for water management and dewatering • Sewage Treatment Plant • Potable Water Treatment Plant • Discharge diffuser in Kangislulik Lake • Culverts 184, 186, and Mammoth Channel
2019-2020 Operations – Phase 1	• Completion of Whale Tail Dike • Construction of Mammoth Dike • Construction of the Whale Tail WRSF Dike • Construction of the Northeast Dike • Construction of the South Whale Tail Diversion Channel • Construction of the dewatering system (ramp, pipe, diffuser) for the Whale Tail North Basin to the Whale Tail South Basin, the dewatering system from North Basin to Kangislulik Lake (and Water Treatment Plant). • Construction of the Whale Tail contact water intake causeway and construction of the WT attenuation pond infrastructure (diffuser, pipeline) • Installation of pumping system from the North-East Pond to C Watershed • Installation of pumping system from Whale Tail South to Kangislulik Lake • Construction of the Whale Tail Dike seepage collection system • Installation of pumping system from A53 Lake to Whale Tail South • Installation of pumping system from Lake A49 to North-East Sector to maintain the water level. • Installation of pumping system for contact water from the open pit to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond (to Quarry 1 until freshet 2020) • Installation of pumping system for contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF Pond to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond (to Quarry 1 until freshet 2020) • Underground WRSF saline ditch system
2020-2030 Operations – Expansion Project	• Construction of the dewatering system (ramps, pipes) for Lake A46, A47, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, AP-21. Used to dewater the footprint of IVR Pit, IVR WRSF, and IVR Attenuation Pond • Dismantling of North-East Dike for IVR Pit mining activity • Construction of the contact water intake causeway and construction of the IVR attenuation pond infrastructure (diffuser, pipeline)Installation of the IVR Attenuation Pond Pump Station • Installation of pumping system for contact water from the open pit to the IVR Attenuation Pond • IVR WRSF Contact Water Collection System; Ore stockpile 3 Contact Water Collection System • IVR Diversion • IVR D-1 Dike • Underground Water Management System • Groundwater Storage Ponds

WRSF = Waste Rock Storage Facility.

3.5.1. Infrastructure Summary

The following sections briefly describe the various dikes and channels constructed for the Project. Information regarding the operation, surveillance, and maintenance of these structures is contained in the OMS Manual – Whale Tail Water Management Infrastructures (Agnico Eagle, 2026c). Additional information regarding construction of these infrastructures including design drawings and figures, can be found in the as-built reports submitted for each structure.

Agnico Eagle will continue to identify and assess the water infrastructure performance issues to ensure efficient water management. A lesson learned exercise on the 2019 freshet was performed in 2020 and was used to improve water management practices and plans for 2020 and beyond. In 2023 a lesson learned exercise on the winter water management was performed to improve winter water management practices for future winters.

3.5.1.1. Whale Tail Dike

Whale Tail Dike (WTD) isolates the Whale Tail Pit and Whale Tail Attenuation Pond from Whale Tail Lake South. The WTD construction raised the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin), Lake A18, Lake A19, Lake A20, Lake A21, Lake A22, Lake A55, Lake A62, Lake A63, Lake A65, Pond A-P1, and Pond A-P53, to an elevation of 156.0 metres above sea level (masl). The South Whale Tail Channel is a diversion structure associated with this dike and diverts runoff downstream to the Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake).

WTD is approximately 835 m in length and was constructed within Whale Tail Lake on a shallow plateau of the lake floor. It consists of a wide rockfill shell, with downstream filters and a cement-bentonite cutoff wall built with secant piles that extend into the bedrock. The cutoff wall extends up to 12 m below lake level and is socketed an average 1.37 m in the bedrock. The dike has a 5 m grout blanket on the upstream side and a 10 m grout curtain on the downstream side from 0+180 to 0+516. The top of the secant piles is at El. 157.0 which is 1 m higher than the design IDF water level. A rockfill thermal cover 2.0 m thick was placed between the secant pile top elevation and the final crest elevation of the dike at 159.0 masl.

Whale Tail Dike was constructed in the fall of 2018 and its initial grout curtain was installed in the first quarter of 2019. During dewatering in 2019 it was observed that a high amount of seepage was coming from the structure. The amount was judged unsustainable to be managed by pumping (approximately 300 m^3/h). A detailed investigation including additional instrumentation and geophysics was conducted for a better understanding of the seepage phenomenon at the Whale Tail Dike. In 2020, a pumping system was installed to collect and manage the seepage water prior to reaching the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond with the objective of returning water to the environment if water quality allows.

As a result, a remedial grouting campaign was performed between November 2019 and March 2020. The campaign was successful and met the objective of decreasing the seepage so it could be manageable by pumping. Following the dike grouting campaign, the seepage flow, measured using a v-notch weir, has significantly decreased to approximately 80 m^3/h and it was concluded that the

seepage reduction objective of the grouting campaign was successfully reached. Agnico Eagle continues to closely monitor the situation.

3.5.1.2. South Whale Tail Diversion Channel

The South Whale Tail Diversion Channel (SWTDC) is a blasted channel in the south-western part of the Whale Tail Lake watershed. It allows non-contact water to be discharged by gravity from Whale Tail Lake to Kangislulik Lake.

The construction of SWTDC occurred from January to April 2020 and it was commissioned during the 2020 freshet.

The previous inlet of the SWTDC was at El. 155.3 masl. This value has been corrected to 154.25 masl following observations of settlement post construction. It explains the increase in volume recorded for 2023. The channel has a trapezoidal shape with lateral slopes of 3H:1V, a base width of 5.0 m, and a bed-slope of 0.3%. The SWTDC was constructed using a protective riprap layer consisting of rockfill on the bottom and the sides of the channel to avoid erosion and limit TSS in the water. The riprap has a thickness of 0.5 m and consists of blasted rock with a diameter of 100 – 300 mm. Two transition materials consisting of fine and coarse filter with a 0.3 m thickness each were installed between the overburden and the riprap for particle retention between the foundation soil and the riprap. A layer of geotextile was placed between the coarse filter and the riprap to avoid migration of fine particles from the filters that could increase turbidity. The part of the access road crossing Lake A45 was modified to add a filtering element to prevent the A45 lakebed sediment to flow in the channel and create turbidity while ensuring that water from Lake A45 could reach the channel.

3.5.1.3. Mammoth Dike

Mammoth Dike is a water retaining infrastructure built to isolate the Whale Tail Pit from Kangislulik Lake. Kangislulik Lake receives water from Whale Tail South Lake through the SWTDC and treated water from WTP site discharge through the Kangislulik Lake diffuser. Water flows out of Kangislulik Lake through its natural outlet.

The construction of Mammoth Dike occurred from February 2019 to March 2019 to maintain the frozen condition of the foundation. Mammoth Dike has a length of about 330 m and a height of 2 m. This structure is a zoned rockfill dike with a filter system. The low permeability element of the dike consists of a bituminous geomembrane (BGM) installed on the upstream face anchored in a key trench with fine filter amended with bentonite (FFAB). The key trench is approximately 3 m deep and is founded on bedrock. Blasting was required during the construction of this infrastructure.

3.5.1.4. Whale Tail WRSF Dike

WRSF Dike is a water retention infrastructure designed to prevent contact water from the Whale Tail waste rock storage facility (WRSF) accumulating in the WRSF pond from reporting to Kangislulik Lake. The water collected in the WRSF pond located upstream of the dike is pumped to the Attenuation Pond and treated prior to being discharged. An area of approximately 109 ha drains towards the WRSF pond. The WRSF Dike is located south of the Whale Tail WRSF.

The WRSF Dike is about 360 m long and 5 m high. This structure is a zoned rockfill dike with a filter system. Foundation excavation in the key trench area was done in the fall of 2018 to avoid blasting and aggrade frost penetration. The construction of WRSF Dike mainly occurred from January to February 2019 to maintain the frozen condition of the foundation. The low permeability element of the dike consists of a bituminous geomembrane (BGM) installed on the upstream face anchored in a key trench with fine filter amended with bentonite (FFAB). The key trench is approximately 3 m deep and founded on frozen glacial till or bedrock.

On August 2019, the key trench of the structure thawed inducing tension cracks on the crest of the structure and seepage from WRSF Pond reported through the structure to Kangislulik Lake. Immediate actions taken were to build an access road to the downstream portion of the dike, in order to excavate a small sump and pump the seepage water back into the WRSF Pond. Furthermore, WRSF Pond was emptied and maintained dry. Downstream pumping stopped on September 30th, when the reporting flow and surrounding area had frozen. In October 2019, the KIA conducted a sample analysis of the lakebed sediments in Kangislulik Lake. The report concluded the seepage did not have a measurable impact on metal quantities of Kangislulik Lake sediments (McDougall et al. 2019).

A series of measures were implemented by Agnico to minimize the risk of future similar events occurring in this location:

- Operational water levels were reviewed to keep water as low as possible in the WRSF pond as recommended by the Meadowbank Dike Review Board (MDRB)
- Aggradation of permafrost into the dikes foundation by construction of a thermal berm in 2020 on the upstream portion of the dike
- Access road to the downstream area was constructed to facilitate inspection.
- A downstream water collection system was designed and constructed.

Additional details on this event can be found in the letter submitted on December 20, 2019, to Environment and Climate Change Canada. Agnico Eagle continues to closely monitor the situation. No seepage was observed since the 2019 event which confirmed the adequacy of the mitigation measures implemented to ensure adequate performance of the structure.

3.5.1.5. Northeast Dike (dismantled)

The North East (NE) Dike was a temporary structure designed to prevent runoff from the Northeast watershed reporting to the Whale Tail Pit and to divert them to Nemo Lake. The upstream slope of the NE Dike was lined with bituminous geomembrane encapsulated at the toe in a layer of FFAB liner in turn constructed in a key trench to an ice-poor till foundation.

Following the fish out and dewatering of surrounding lakes (A46 & A47) in 2020, this structure was dismantled as part of the IVR pit development.

3.5.1.6. IVR Dike D-1

IVR Dike D-1 is a contact water retaining infrastructure built to contain the IVR Attenuation Pond. It is located East of the Whale Tail Pit. The structure includes an emergency spillway to release the water to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.

The construction of IVR Dike D-1 was part of the expansion project. It started in Q1 2021 and was completed in Q2 2021. The structure was constructed as a zoned rockfill dike with a filter system. The low permeability element of the dike consists of a linear low-density polyethylene geomembrane (LLDPE) installed on the upstream face anchored in a key trench located below the centerline of the structure with fine filter amended with bentonite (FFAB). The key trench is excavated in frozen glacial till or bedrock. To improve the thermal condition of the key trench a rockfill and esker thermal berm was placed on the upstream side.

3.5.1.7. IVR Diversion Channel

The IVR Diversion Channel (IVR DC) is an excavated channel in the north-east part of the Whale Tail Project site. It allows non-contact water to flow from the North-East watershed to Nemo Lake. Its objective is to reduce the amount of contact water reporting to IVR Pit.

The construction of IVR DC was part of the expansion project. It occurred from September to October 2020 and the channel was commissioned during freshet 2021. The channel has a trapezoidal shape with lateral slopes of 2H:1V to 3H:1V, a base width of 3.0 m, and a bed-slope of 0.3%, in combination with a previous rockfill perimeter berm that is delimiting the west boundary of the channel and also acts as an access road. The IVR DC was constructed with a layer of fine filter material placed on top of the excavated foundation followed by geotextile and overlain by riprap.

3.6. Water Management Activity During Construction and Operations

An inventory of waterbodies impacted by mining activities is provided in Table 3.2. (Section 3.4) and the water management facilities required for the Plan are provided in Table 3.3. (Section 3.5). These tables should be read in conjunction with Table 3.4, which presents the yearly major water management activities during the construction and operational phases. Water management activities during the closure phase are described in Section 3.8.

Any water requiring treatment will be pumped to the water treatment plant(s) prior to discharge through the diffuser in Kangislulik Lake or through the diffuser in Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) or other alternatives. The latter are outlined in the Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project Adaptive Management Plan. The other alternatives for discharge are Lakes D1 and D5 in the case that Level 3 is reached (high risk situation in the receiver water quality). Discharging in Lakes D1 or D5 would require a complete assessment of potential discharge, with approval from the NWB as per NIRB Project Certificate Conditions.

Water collected in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and/or IVR Attenuation Pond will be reused to the extent practical in the open pit and dust control operations, and the excess water will be treated by the WTP prior to discharge to the receiving environment.

Non-contact water will be diverted away from the mine site infrastructure by reversing natural flows or by using diversion channels and culverts.

Freshwater usage on site will be supplied from Lake C38 (Nemo Lake) and Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) during operations, and from Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) during closure.

In the amended Water License the permitted freshwater sources are Nemo Lake (all purpose), Kangislulik Lake (explosive mixing and associated use), Lake D1 (Re-flooding of Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, Underground mine, and Whale Tail (North Basin) and associated use, or as otherwise approved by the Board in writing), and Whale Tail South (Re-flooding of Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, Underground mine, and Whale Tail (North Basin) and associated use, or as otherwise approved by the Board in writing).

Table 3.4 Water Management Activities During Construction and Operations V16

Mine Year	Water Management Activities and Sequence
2018	• Temporarily pump contact water from the Stage 1 WRSF sump to Quarry 1 • Temporarily pump contact water from the starter pit, construction, ore stockpiles, industrial sector, and main camp sector to Quarry 1 • Treat turbid water from construction using the construction WTP and discharge in Whale Tail North • Pump STP effluent to Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) • Freshwater intake initially located in Whale Tail Lake (South Basin); moved to Lake C38 (Nemo Lake)

2019	• Dewatering of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) to Whale Tail South Basin and Kangislulik Lake (through the WTP)
	• Pump contact water from the open pit to Quarry 1
	• Pump contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF Pond to Quarry 1
	• Treat through WTP the Whale Tail North Water above discharge limit and discharge in Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake)
	• Pump contact water from Quarry 1 to Kangislulik Lake (when water quality meets discharge criteria, treat as needed at WTP) (following authorization)
	• Pumping of non-contact water from:
	  ○ North-East Pond to the C-watershed
	  ○ North-East Pond to Whale Tail North
	  ○ North-East Pond to AP5 (License B)
	  ○ A53 Lake to Whale Tail North
	  ○ Whale Tail South Basin to Kangislulik Lake
	  ○ AP5 to the C-watershed (License B)
	  ○ Whale Tail North to Whale Tail South in the summer months
	  ○ Whale Tail North to Kangislulik Lake
	  ○ Whale Tail North to AP5 (License B)
	• Operation of the Whale Tail Dike seepage collection system by pumping seepage water to Whale Tail South Basin

Mine Year	Water Management Activities and Sequence
	• Pump STP effluent to Whale Tail North
2020-2021	• Completion of dewatering activity. WTN becomes an attenuation pond • Pump contact water from the open pit to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond (to Quarry 1 until May 2020) • Pump contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF Pond to the Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Pond (to Quarry 1 until freshet 2020) • Treat through the WTP the Whale Tail and IVR Attenuation Ponds contact water and discharge in Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) or Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) • Pump contact water from Quarry 1 to Kangislulik Lake (if water quality meets discharge criteria) until May 2020 • Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) flows to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) through the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion Channel • Operation of the Whale Tail Dike seepage collection system by pumping seepage water to Whale Tail South when water quality meets discharge criteria • Pump STP effluent to the Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds • Maintain North-East Pond sector water level by pumping to Whale Tail North Basin (only for 2020) • Construct IVR Diversion and divert non-contact water from the Northeast Sector to Nemo Lake • Dewater waterbodies and ponds inside IVR pit footprint to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond • Dewater waterbodies and ponds inside IVR WRSF footprint to A53 • Dewater Lake A53 to Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) and remaining to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond • Pump GSP-1 contact water to Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds • Pump contact water from the IVR Pit to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the IVR WRSF Contact Water Collection System to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump excess water from underground sump to GSP 1 when Underground Storage Stope is full • Pump contact water from the Whale Tail Pit to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pumping of non-contact water from Whale Tail South Basin to Kangislulik Lake • Capture runoff from Whale Tail WRSF and NPAG WRSF; pump to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Treat the IVR Attenuation Pond contact water through the WTP and discharge in Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) and/or Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake)
2022 to 2030	• Pump contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF Pond to the Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds • Pump contact water from the Pits to the IVR Attenuation Pond or Whale Tail Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the IVR WRSF Contact Water Collection System to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump STP effluent to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond or IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump GSP-1 contact water to Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds. • Capture runoff from Whale Tail WRSF and NPAG WRSF; pump to WRSF Pond, Whale Tail Attenuation Pond or to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the WRSF Pond to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond or IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond to the IVR Attenuation Pond • Pump contact water from the IVR Attenuation Pond to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond • Treat through the WTP the Whale Tail and IVR Attenuation Ponds contact water and discharge in Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) or Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) • Pump excess water from underground sump to GSP1 when Underground Storage Stope is full • Re-use water from underground sump GSP-1 in the mixing process for the fabrication of brine.

Mine Year	Water Management Activities and Sequence
	• Store excess groundwater in IVR Pit temporarily. • Construct GSP-2 and GSP-3 if additional capacity for contact water storage is required at surface. • Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) flows to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) through the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) Diversion Channel • Operation of the Whale Tail Dike seepage collection system by pumping seepage water to Whale Tail South when water quality meets discharge criteria. • Divert non-contact water from the Northeast Sector to Nemo Lake using IVR Diversion • Pumping of non-contact water from Whale Tail South Basin to Kangislulik Lake

WRSF = Waste Rock Storage Facility; WTP = Water Treatment Plant.

Table 3.5 presented below summarizes the overall contact water management plan for the major mine infrastructure with the initial water collection location and final water destination. Detailed water management information for major mine infrastructure areas is described in the following sub-sections. Water management of the non-contact water on site is also presented in Section 3.7.16. Water management flowsheets for the construction and operations phase are provided in Appendix B.

Table 3.5 Overall Site Surface Contact Water Management Plan

Contact Water Source	Initial Contact Water Collection Location	Final Contact Water Collection Location
Industrial Sector	Whale Tail Attenuation Pond	IVR Attenuation Pond (primary) Whale Tail Attenuation Pond (secondary)
Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs Sector	Whale Tail WRSF Ponds IVR WRSF collection system	
Ore Stockpiles	Whale Tail Attenuation Pond IVR Attenuation Pond	
Landfill	Whale Tail WRSF Pond	
Open Pits (Whale Tail and IVR)	Open pit sumps	

WRSFs = Waste Rock Storage Facilities.

3.6.1. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

As described in the previous sections, Project site infrastructure, channels, sumps, and associated water management activities are designed with consideration of site wide erosion and sediment control. In addition to design controls, best management practices (BMPs) will furthermore ensure that activities, practices, devices, or a combination thereof will prevent or reduce the release of sediments and will control erosion. The selection of permanent or temporary BMPs will be specific to the site and timing and may require regulatory approval prior to installation or construction.

Temporary BMPs for Whale Tail and IVR Pits may include:

- Silt fences and fabric installation
- Turbidity curtains

- Sediment control basins to detain sediment-laden water
- Diversion of flows away from the construction area

Permanent BMPs at the Whale Tail and IVR Pits may include:

- Infiltration basins and trenches
- Sedimentation basins or ponds
- Construction of swales in ditches

Monitoring of erosion and sedimentation associated with construction and operations are detailed in the Water Quality and Flow Monitoring Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2019b), and dike construction sediment control and monitoring are presented in the Dike Construction and Dewatering Management Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2020).

For specific details on sediment control guidelines and license requirements, on erosion monitoring and mitigation during freshet, and the rise of the water level in the South Basin of Whale Tail Lake, refer to the Whale Tail Project - Erosion Management Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2018a).

3.6.2. Whale Tail Attenuation Pond

The Whale Tail Attenuation Pond is located in a deep part of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin), following the dewatering of the North Basin.

Starting at freshet 2020, the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond is one of the main contact water ponds for the project. Contact water from the Whale Tail WRSF Pond and runoff water in the open pits collected by sumps can be pumped to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.

Excess water is transferred to the IVR Attenuation Pond, to IVR Pit or is treated by the WTP for TSS and arsenic if required prior to discharge to the receiving environment via the diffuser into Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) or Whale Tail South.

Monitoring of the effluent discharge to Kangislulik Lake or Whale Tail South is done as per the Water License requirement and MDMER regulation and is detailed in the Whale Tail Pit Water Quality and Flow Monitoring Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2019b).

3.6.3. IVR Attenuation Pond

The other main contact water pond of the Project (i.e., IVR Attenuation Pond) is located in the former Lake A53, following the A53 dewatering and IVR Dike construction. Contact water from the IVR WRSF collection system, the Whale Tail WRSF Pond, and runoff water in the open pits collected by sump can be pumped to the IVR Attenuation Pond.

Excess water will either be transferred to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, to IVR Pit or be treated by the WTP for TSS and arsenic if required prior to discharge to the receiving environment via the diffuser into Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) or Whale Tail South.

3.6.4. Water Management in Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility

The Whale Tail WRSF will be used to permanently store all waste rock and overburden from mining activities. Seepage and runoff from the Whale Tail WRSF during the construction and operational phases is managed via the Whale Tail WRSF Pond, isolated by the Whale Tail WRSF Dike, where the contact water is pumped to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond or to the IVR Attenuation Pond.
Runoff from the ultimate footprint of the Whale Tail WRSF will report to the Whale Tail WRSF Contact Water Collection System and the IVR Pit.

All overburdens have been co-disposed with waste rock within the WRSF. More details about management of the Whale Tail WRSF are presented in the Whale Tail Mine – Waste Rock Management Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2026a).

In April 2019, O'Kane Consultants developed a landform water balance model for the Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs (OKC, 2019). Information on the landform water balance model can be found in the report referenced in the waste management plan (OKC, 2019). The objective of the landform water balance was to estimate the runoff, interflow, and basal seepage rates for different slopes and aspects of the Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs.

3.6.5. Water Management in IVR Waste Rock Storage Facility

The IVR WRSF is in operation since the IVR Pit was initiated. Runoff from the IVR WRSF is sent to the IVR Attenuation Pond. The total catchment of the IVR WRSF increases proportionally with the increase in waste rock footprint.

3.6.6. Water Management for Ore Stockpile Areas

The ore stockpiles are located within the catchment of the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond or the IVR Attenuation Pond as shown in Appendix A. Based on the topographic information, contact water will naturally flow to the Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds for further treatment. If deemed required channels will be constructed and water management systems (i.e., pump, piping, etc.) will be installed to direct runoff to the pond.

The Ore Stockpiles are designed based on the following considerations. A cover of overburden and/or waste rock was placed over original ground to reduce any thaw-induced differential settlements. Waste rock was then placed to follow the natural topography, thereby reducing the likelihood of water ponding on the surface of the pad requiring additional maintenance. Any surface run off from the ore stockpile or the pad will be directed to the Attenuation Pond containment area.

3.6.7. Water Management for the Whale Tail Open Pit Sector

The Whale Tail open pit is planned to extend to approximately 270 m below the ground surface. The open pit will be mined mostly within permafrost except for the north-central portion of the pit which will be within the closed talik at the northern end of Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake). The pit does not extend through the bottom of the closed talik; however, the open pit acts as a sink for groundwater flow during operations, with water induced to flow up through the open talik beneath the central portion of Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) and into the open pit. Accordingly, groundwater inflows into the open pit are expected; this water will be mixed with the open pit contact water and pumped to the IVR Attenuation Pond and/or the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond for further treatment.

The overall inflow to the pit is not expected to decrease significantly as the pit deepens because the flow of water is primarily through the permeable weathered bedrock and because the lower portion of the pit is in permafrost. It is important to note that most of the volume is expected to be due to seepage from Whale Tail South and the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.

Groundwater inflow predictions during operations conservatively assume that no freeze back will occur in the pit walls during mining. This assumption was adopted for Whale Tail Pit to be conservative and because during the first few years of mining, the pit will be both widened and deepened, resulting in the continual exposure of unfrozen bedrock. During the later years of mining, however, the pit development will be entirely within the permafrost and significant freeze back in the pit walls is considered possible and has been observed at Meadowbank. Although not simulated, if freeze back does occur as is the case at Meadowbank, actual groundwater inflow to the pit could be significantly lower.

TDS concentration in the groundwater inflow to the pit was predicted to decrease during mining. The relatively low TDS concentration and decrease in TDS over time reflects the minimal upwelling of higher salinity waters at depth due to the presence of the permafrost at the base of the pit and the high contribution of lake water and Whale Tail Attenuation Pond water.

3.6.8. Water Management for the IVR Open Pit Sector

The IVR Pit is located north of Whale Tail Lake, within the Northeast Sector in the permafrost environment, thus no groundwater inflows are predicted. Water management infrastructures are designed to only manage runoff water reporting to the pit during freshet. The IVR Pit runoff is conveyed to the active attenuation pond (i.e., IVR Attenuation Pond). Since 2023, water from Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and from IVR Attenuation Pond is transferred to IVR Pit for temporary storage, the aim being to minimize water load into both Attenuation Pond during winter and facilitate the operation of the Water treatment Plant.

3.6.9. Water Management for the IVR and WT Pit Pushbacks

During operations, the water is managed within the pits as detailed in Sections 3.7.9 and 3.7.10. No additional water management infrastructure is required for this activity. The IVR Pushback may be used as a staging sump prior to being backfilled.

3.6.10. Water Management for Haul Roads

A network of access and haul roads will connect the ore body to the Whale Tail and IVR WRSF Sector and the Industrial Sector. Most of the roadways servicing the mining area will drain directed towards the proposed contact water management infrastructures. Detailed information on roads is described in the Whale Tail Pit Haul Road Management Plan.

The approach to water management for these roads will involve the implementation of local best management practices during the construction, operational, and closure phases. The roads are constructed of non-potential for acid generating and non-leaching waste rock from mining operations. Other best management practices will strive to minimize the amount of runoff originating from the roadways and to prevent the migration of surfacing material from the roadways and crossings. Any areas identified as point sources of runoff originating from the roadways or crossings can be managed locally with silt fences, straw booms, turbidity curtains, interceptor channels, rock check dams, and/or small sedimentation ponds.

3.6.11. Water Management for Landfill

The landfill is developed within the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF), which is located north of the Kangislulik Lake therefore, minimizing the disturbed area. This landfill consists of multiple sub landfills that are built and buried according to the evolution of the RSF. As the RSF evolves, the elevation and location of the sub landfills change. The landfill is located within the catchment of the Whale Tail WRSF Pond, as shown in Appendix A. Based on the topographical information, runoff and any seepage from the landfill will naturally flow to the Whale Tail WRSF Pond and then be pumped to the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond for further treatment before discharge.

Further information on the management of this facility is described in the Whale Tail Pit Landfill and Waste Management Plan.

3.6.12. Sludge and Brine Management from Water Treatment Plants

This section summarizes water treatment requirements and is extracted from the Mean Annual Water Balance and the Mine Site and Downstream Receiving Water Quality Predictions, from Golder Associates, both dated May 2019. Any water requiring treatment will be pumped to the water treatment plant(s) prior to discharge through the diffuser in Kangislulik Lake or through a diffuser in Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) or other alternative discharges.

Sludge disposal will be done in the Whale Tail WRSF.

OPERATION WATER TREATMENT PLANT (OWTP)

The arsenic and TSS water treatment plant (OWTP: Operation Water Treatment Plant) was commissioned at the beginning of May 2019, to treat the final dewatering volumes from Whale Tail Lake (North Basin). This plant is used to treat surface water for TSS and arsenic before discharging to an approved diffuser.

Sludge water from the OWTP is dewatered with a centrifuge to produce a cake having a density with 20% of solid content. This cake will be stored in the Whale Tail WRSF. The maximum predicted annual volume of cake from the OWTP is approximately 5,760 cubic metres (m^3).

TDS WATER TREATMENT PLANT (S-WTP)

The concept for the TDS Treatment plant would be to treat low salinity water that is stored in the GSP-2 until closure. The TDS Treatment plant would be active only from June through September. The permeate would be combined with the WTP effluent for discharge from site. The brine produced from the TDS Treatment plant would be stored in GSP-1. The S-WTP could also include two Desalination units, which would treat water stored in GSP-1. The salt solid produced from treatment would either be used at site and/or shipped off site, and the permeate would be combined with WTP effluent for discharge from site.

3.6.13. Underground Water Management

Underground development groundwater and contact water will be managed in dedicated surface infrastructures for contact water. For underground water management, the following key strategies were implemented to develop the underground water Management Plan:

- A Groundwater Storage Pond system (GSP) is designed to capture TDS (salt) affected waters. Up to three GSPs are planned to provide operational flexibility and adaptive management opportunity.
- Excess water volumes in the underground mine will be managed through the Underground Mine Stope, GSP-1, GSP-2, and IVR 1 Pit (if required after December 2028).
- Excess water volumes may also be managed with GSP-3 (planned for contingency, operational flexibility, and adaptive management opportunity) or managed as temporary storage in IVR Pit.
- Water stored in GSPs could be used as a source for dust suppression on surface roads, as input into the cemented rockfill, or used for drilling activity underground.
- At the end of underground mining, any remaining water in the GSP ponds and IVR Pit will be pumped underground for flooding of the underground workings.
- Ice excavation on GSP-1 and GSP-2 will be evaluated as an opportunity to reduce the water load in these ponds.

3.6.14. Non-Contact Water Management

The non-contact water management systems are described below. These systems are required to meet the objective of avoiding mixing contact and non-contact water.

Whale Tail Dike Seepage Discharge to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond

The non-contact water seeping from Whale Tail Dike (WTD) is collected into the seepage collection system before reaching the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. Water quality samples are taken from the seepage to monitor pH and turbidity. The seepage collection system consists of a longitudinal collection trench that runs along the downstream toe of the dike and redirects the water towards the WT Attenuation Pond. In addition to the trench, pumping wells can be used to minimize the volume of water reporting to Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. Note that to date, it hasn't been considered necessary to use this system and it will be decommissioned in the future.

Seepage water, collected from this system, can be discharged into the Whale Tail South Basin via a diffuser without treatment if the water quality meets the discharge criteria of the Water License 2AM-WTP1830. If discharge criteria are not met, in the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond water will be pumped through the WTP for discharge.

Since 2020, following the Whale Tail Dike grouting campaign, the seepage pH results indicated an increase above the acceptable limit indicated in the Water License 2AM-WTP1830. The seepage was therefore not collected from the pumping system and was flowing freely to reach the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. Agnico Eagle will continue to closely monitor the situation.

IVR Diversion Channel

The IVR Diversion channel is intended to collect non-contact runoff water from the east side of the Nemo watershed and divert it by gravity to Nemo Lake. This infrastructure is 260 m long and allows minimizing the volume of non-contact runoff water reporting to the IVR Pit area. The IVR Diversion Channel construction has been completed in 2020.

South Whale Tail Channel (SWTC)

Construction of the South Whale Tail Channel (SWTC) was completed in 2020 prior to the freshet. The SWTC connects Whale Tail South basin to Kangislulik Lake. The 900 m long channel is approximately 5m wide at the base with lateral slopes of 3H:1V. Once excavated, the channel was covered with multiple layers of coarse and fine materials, rip rap, and a layer of geotextiles to ensure minimal TSS in the flow reporting to Kangislulik Lake and also preventing erosion. At the outlet of the channel, a turbidity barrier was installed and will remain in place as a supplementary protection to avoid TSS flowing into Kangislulik Lake. The channel allows Agnico Eagle to naturally control the Whale Tail South water level without any mechanical transfer intervention. Details of the channel construction can be found in the as-built report (SNC, 2020).

3.6.15. Freshwater Management

The permitted freshwater sources as per the Water License 2AM-WTP1830 are Nemo Lake (all purpose), Kangislulik Lake (explosive mixing and associated use), Lake D1 (Re-flooding of Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, Underground mine, and Whale Tail (North Basin) and associated use, or as otherwise approved by the Board in writing), and Whale Tail South (Re-flooding of Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, Underground mine, and Whale Tail (North Basin) and associated use, or as otherwise approved by the Board in writing).

Freshwater usage includes potable use, fire suppression, dust suppression, drilling water (if contact water is not available), water for the emulsion plant (trucked from the Nemo Lake pumping station), and water for the truck shop. The freshwater source is Lake C38 (Nemo Lake), and Lake A17 (Whale Tail Lake) during closure. For explosives mixing and associated use, the water could also be pumped from Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake), as per Part E, condition 1 of the Water License 2AM-WTP1830. Agnico Eagle will endeavour to minimize the amount of freshwater required for the Project, where possible. Table 3.6 summarizes the authorized water use for domestic and industrial purposes during construction and operation.

Table 3.6 Water Use Authorized for Domestic and Industrial Purposes During Construction and Operation

Source	Volume (m^3/year)	Purpose
Nemo Lake	209,544	Domestic camp use, drilling dust suppression, Construction, and Operations and associated use or as otherwise approved by Board in writing
Kangislulik Lake	2,500	Explosive mixing and associated use
Whale Tail Lake (North Basin), Lakes A-P38, A-46, A47, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, A-P21, A-P10, A-P67 and A-P68	153,735	Dewatering
Source Proximal to drilling sites	109,135	Drillings
Source proximal to the Whale Tail Haul Road	109,135	Dust Suppression
Annual Subtotal	**584,049**	Above-described sources
Annual Contingency (20 %)	**116,810**	Above-described sources
Annual Total	**700,859**	

Freshwater is primarily sourced through a freshwater intake and pump system. The intake consists of vertical filtration wells fitted with vertical turbine pumps that supply water on demand. The intake is connected to the pump house with piping buried under a rockfill causeway. The intake pipe exits at the bottom of the causeway and is fitted with a stainless-steel screen, as per Part E, condition 4 of the Water License 2AM-WTP1830. The rockfill causeway acts as a secondary screen to prevent fish from becoming entrained.

The stainless-steel screens design for the water intake is consistent with the Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) "Freshwater Intake End-Of-Pipe Fish Screen Guideline" (DFO 1995). As per the DFO policy intake screens will be cleaned every 2 years. The freshwater intake will be moved to Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) at closure.

Freshwater is pumped to an insulated main storage tank located at the Whale Tail Camp. The freshwater pipeline is made of a high-density polyethylene pipe and insulated, and heat traced. The Whale Tail Camp has a Freshwater Treatment Plant (potable). In the Potable WTP, the freshwater first goes through sand filters and then is pumped through ultraviolet units and finally treated with chlorine. The treated water is stored within a potable water tank. Potable water is monitored according to the Nunavut health regulations for total and residual chlorine and microbiological parameters. Treated potable water is piped to other facilities requiring potable water. Detailed plant operation specifications were provided in FEIS Volume 1, Section 1. 2.4.1.

Freshwater and potable water use is required during operations and additional freshwater will be required from Whale Tail Lake at closure. The current Type A Water License Part E Item 1 and 2 provides for a maximum quantity of water use not to be exceeded at 700,859 m^3 annually during construction and operation as well as 14,855,606 m^3 annually during closure. The freshwater usage from Nemo Lake needs to respect the license limit of 209,544 m^3 per year.

It is important to note that total annual withdrawals of water from Nemo Lake (87,000 m^3/year) will remain well below the lake's annual inflow volume of approximately 476,000 m^3 (based on the mean annual water balance of the lake under baseline conditions), and DFO's guideline of 10% of the under ice volume for the duration of operations (i.e., under-ice volume of 6,170,000 m^3 derived from FEIS Addendum Appendix 6-M submitted with the Whale Tail Pit - Expansion Project). Residual effects to fish and fish habitat are therefore expected to be negligible.

Following the end of operations, site contact water including contact water in the underground mine watershed (GSP ponds) will be pumped into the underground mine; the remaining voids will be filled with Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) water. The dewatered Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit area will be filled with a combination of natural runoff and contact water from the entire site (i.e., the Whale Tail and IVR WRSF Contact Water Collection Systems and the Whale Tail and IVR Attenuation ponds), and water pumped from Whale Tail Lake (South Basin). Contact water in the underground mine watershed (GSP ponds) will not be used for this purpose because of their anticipated higher salinity. This water will be used only to flood underground workings. It is anticipated that approximately 61.6Mm^3 over 16 to 17 years from Whale Tail Lake is required to fill the mined-out pits and underground voids. V16

As per part E, condition 2 of the Water License 2AM-WTP1830, the use of water from Whale Tail Lake shall not exceed a total of 10,655,000 m^3/year commencing when notification of closure is received by the NWB through to the expiry of the License. The limit for Nemo Lake is 14,672 m^3/year and the limit for Lake D1 is 1,710,000 m^3/year, both commencing when notification of closure is received by the NWB through to the expiry of the License.

3.7. Sewage Water Management

Sewage is collected from the camp and change-room facilities and pumped to a sewage treatment plant (STP). The objective of the STP is to treat sewage to an acceptable level for discharge to the Whale Tail or IVR Attenuation Ponds via a sewage water discharge pipeline.

The sewage treatment plant receives two streams of sewage. The first source is domestic sewage, which is fed directly to the fine screening process to remove any fibers or debris that might damage the membranes. The second source is kitchen sewage which is pre-treated in the oil and grease tanks to remove oil and grease prior to being fed into the fine screen.

The STP for the camp facilities is designed to meet appropriate guidelines for wastewater discharge (for example, NWT Water Board 1992). Wastewater System Effluent Regulations (WSER) criteria are not currently applicable to systems located in Nunavut and is unlikely to apply to the Project effluent quality.

The anticipated performance of the system compared to the WSER criteria and further information on the management of this facility is described in the Whale Tail Sewage Treatment Plant Operation and Maintenance Manual (Agnico Eagle, 2019a). As stipulated in Part B, Item 17, Agnico Eagle will review the Plans as required by changes in operation and/or technology and modify the Plans accordingly in the form of an addendum to be included in the Annual Report.

3.8. Water Management During Closure

Mine closure is integral to the mine design and will be modified during operations. Planning for permanent closure is an active and iterative process. The intent of the process is to develop a final closure plan including specific water management components using adaptive management. This begins during the mine design phase and continues through to closure implementation. Adaptive management enables the plan to evolve as new information becomes available through analysis, testing, monitoring, and progressive reclamation. The mine closure and reclamation activities are provided in the Meadowbank Complex Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan (ICRP) and will be detailed further in the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan (FCRP).

Water management during closure and reclamation will involve actively filling the underground facilities, Whale Tail Pit, and IVR Pit, and passively allowing the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond and the Whale Tail Pit to flood. The Groundwater Storage Ponds and IVR Attenuation Pond will be emptied at the start of closure and backfilled with NPAG/NML waste rock, if required. The Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs will be progressively covered with NPAG/NML waste rock throughout operations and are expected to be completely covered at the beginning of closure.

Water management during closure and reclamation will involve maintaining contact water management systems including water treatment plant on site until monitoring results demonstrate that water quality is acceptable for discharge of all contact water to the environment without further treatment. Once pit lake water quality meets the discharge criteria, the water management systems will be decommissioned to allow the water to naturally flow to the receiving environment. In 2018, a Whale Tail WRSF seepage analysis and hydrodynamic modelling of Kangislulik Lake were conducted to address NIRB project certificate Term and Condition no. 6a. The objectives were to assess Kangislulik Lake near-field water quality at the WRSF seepage outlet post-closure and to evaluate seasonal water circulation patterns in Kangislulik Lake resulting from effluent discharge. This analysis also aimed to predict and evaluate the water quality within Kangislulik Lake during operations and post-closure (Golder, 2019c). Results show that no modification to the water management strategy is needed concerning closure activities and sequence.

Runoff from the Whale Tail WRSF and discharge from Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) (IVR runoff flows to Whale Tail Lake (North Basin)) will enter and mix in Kangislulik Lake. Concentrations outside the mixing zone of the Whale Tail WRSF contact water plume are predicted to meet receiving water quality criteria. Results of the studies showed that baseline drainage patterns of the East Sector need to be re-established to direct runoff towards the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, including runoff over the backfilled IVR Attenuation Pond. Runoff from the IVR WRSF and the backfilled Groundwater Storage Ponds need to be passively directed to the Whale Tail Pit. The IVR Pit walls are composed primarily of south komatiite and basalt with some north greywacke rock. Based on these predictions, a control mechanism may be required for IVR Pit Walls including re-sloping and cover placement or adapted contact water management.

The dewatered Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit area will be filled with a combination of natural runoff and contact water from the entire site (i.e., the Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs Contact Water Collection Systems and the Whale Tail and IVR Attenuation Ponds), and water pumped from Whale Tail Lake (South Basin). The runoff and seepage from the Whale Tail WRSF and IVR WRSF will continue to be collected in the designated collection ponds and pumped to Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) during active closure (re-filling). Water quality will be monitored during flooding and until results demonstrate that water quality conditions from the WRSFs are acceptable for direct discharge. Based on the cover thermal model results, the Whale Tail WRSF and IVR WRSF will be covered with a cover of 4.7 m thick to be constructed with NPAG/NML waste rock. The objective of the cover is the control of acid generating reactions and of migration of contaminants by freezing. Consistent with the Approved Project, the segregation of the PAG/NPAG and ML/NML waste rock will occur during the operation of the mine.

The key water management activities during mine closure are summarized below. Appendix B shows the water management flowsheets during mine closure phases.

- The Active Closure phase begins in 2030, immediately following the cessation of mining operations. The Active Closure phase is defined by the period of time required to fill the Whale Tail North Basin to its final post-closure target water level of 153.5 m, which takes approximately 17 years. V16
- The Post-Closure phase begins in 2046 and represents the long-term equilibrium condition once the A18 Lake complex, Whale Tail South Basin and Whale Tail North Basin have reached their target water levels. V16

Specific activities associated with the Active Closure phase include:

- Groundwater collected in GSP-1, GSP-2, GSP-3 and the IVR Pit is pumped into underground mine void. V16
- The A47 and A49 Sumps report passively to the IVR Pit.
- Active water treatment continues in June to September each year for an additional five years (2030-2034;) V16
    - Contact water is pumped from the IVR Attenuation Pond, treated and discharged into the IVR Pit as part of reflooding.
- Construction of a sill (A18 Sill) between Lake A18 and Whale Tail South Basin to raise the water level to 155.3 masl as part of the approved fish habitat offset plan. This is completed in 2030, once the water level in Whale Tail South Basin drops below 154.0 masl due to active pumping to the mine voids.
    - Discharge through the A18 Sill is governed by the spill notch inverted configuration.
- A sill will be constructed in the Kangislulik Lake, upstream of the Mammoth Dike, to increase the water level by 1 m to 153.5 masl.
- Completion of reclamation activities for all disturbed areas (including completion of the NPAG/NML WRSF covers, and backfill of the IVR Pit Pushbacks, GSP-1, GSP-2, and IVR Attenuation Pond) by the end of the third year of Active Closure (2033).
- Active pumping from Whale Tail South Basin and Whale Tail WRSF Collection Pond to fill the mine voids, according to the following priority sequence:
    - Underground mine;
    - IVR Pit;
    - Whale Tail Pit and Whale Tail Pit pushback; and,
    - Whale Tail North Basin.

Water from the Whale Tail South Basin is pumped into the remaining mine voids, at a maximum rate of 2,800 m^3/hour in the second half of 2030, and 1,600 m^3/hour over the remaining 15 years. This pit flooding program will be active during the open water season only, assumed to span June 1 to September 30 of each year. Per the 2021 Water Management Plan, an additional 161,000 m^3 (55 m^3/hour) is pumped from Whale Tail South Basin during the same annual pumping window to the mine voids to meet the target of restoring the Whale Tail North Basin water level to 153.5 m by February 2046. This results in a total pumping volume and 3.5 to 3.7 Mm^3/year for the remainder of the Active Closure phase (2031 to 2046). V16

To promote pit flooding, all contact water from the mine site is directed, either actively (e.g., pumping from the Whale Tail WRSF Collection Pond) or passively, to the open pit voids. The underground mine, Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit are not hydraulically connected below their respective spill point elevations and are assumed to form separate reservoirs within the model. Once the Whale Tail Pit and IVR Pit are full to the sill elevation, they conjoin into the Whale Tail /IVR Complex.

The west lobe of the IVR Pit spills into the east lobe at 102m, and IVR Pit as a whole spills into the Whale Tail Pushback at 123m, which in turn spills into the Whale Tail Pit at 117 m. The two lobes of the IVR Pushback will spill into the IVR Pit at 161.5m. V16

Seepage through the Whale Tail Dike is expected to continue during Active Closure phase, according to the gradient between water levels in Whale Tail South Basin and the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. Once full, the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond overflows to the Whale Tail Pit.

Once the Whale Tail North and South Basins have stabilized at their target elevations, and water quality within these reservoirs meets SSWQOs, the Whale Tail Dike will be breached to elevation 153.5 masl and the Whale Tail WRSF Pond Dike will be breached to allow flows from the covered Whale Tail WRSF to report passively to Whale Tail North Basin. The site is assumed to have achieved the Closure and Reclamation targets at this point (approximately 2047).

Table 3.7 Key Water Management Activities during Closure V16

Closure Period	Key Water Management Activities and Sequence
2028	• The Groundwater Storage Ponds and IVR Attenuation Pond will be emptied at the start of closure to underground and backfilled with NPAG/NML waste rock. • The Whale Tail and IVR WRSFs will be progressively covered with NPAG/NML waste rock throughout operations and are expected to be completely covered at the beginning of closure. • The pushback in the IVR pit will be filled with NPAG-NML waste rock and be naturally refilled by water. • Start of site water quality monitoring of flooding open pit reservoirs
2030 to 2034	• Active water treatment of IVR Pit runoff during open water season (June to September 2030 to 2034) • Construction of a sill between Lake A18 and Whale Tail South Basin to raise the level to 155.3 masl as part of the approved fish habitat offset plan (2029)

Closure Period	Key Water Management Activities and Sequence
	• Complete NPAG/NML WRSF covers and backfill of the IVR Pit Pushback, GSP-1, GSP-2, and IVR Attenuation Pond (2031)

2030 to 2046	• Active flooding of the pits/mine components will follow this sequence:
	  • IVR Pit (2030 – 2032)
	  • Whale Tail Pit (2032 to 2040)
	  • Whale Tail + IVR Combined Pit (2040 to 2046)
	  • Whale Tail North Basin (2046)

2046	• Once Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) is flooded to 153.5 masl, pumping of the Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) to Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) during summer months will be ongoing to maintain the elevation of Whale Tail Lake (South Basin) to 153.5 masl until water quality allows to decommission the dikes and reconnect the North and South Basins of Whale Tail Lake • Once Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) is flooded to 153.5 masl, decommission the Whale Tail WRSF Dike and re-establish natural drainage patterns of the Whale Tail WRSF Sector to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) • Once Whale Tail Lake (North Basin) is flooded to 153.5 masl, create spillway in Mammoth Dike to re-establish baseline flow patterns to Lake A16 (Kangislulik Lake) • Decommission the Whale Tail Dike, water quality permitting. • Remove site infrastructure
Post-Closure (2046+) (triggered when water quality in all three water bodies meets the appropriate water quality criteria)	• Monitoring

3.8.1. Contact Water Collection System

The contact water collection system will remain in place to collect surface runoff water and seepage from the mine site until the open pits are flooded. During this period, the Industrial Sector and the Whale Tail Camp will be reclaimed, and the non-essential site infrastructure will be removed. Thereafter, water in these sectors will no longer be collected and will contribute to the reestablishment of the natural elevation of Whale Tail Lake (North Basin). The Mammoth Dike and Whale Tail Dike will remain in place until pit lake water quality meets receiving environment water quality objectives. If this occurs after full flooding as is predicted at this time, the pit lake water elevation will be maintained at 153.5 masl by pumping from Whale Tail (South Basin) to the North Basin, and through controlled discharge from Whale Tail (North Basin) to Kangislulik Lake over the Kangislulik Lake sill.

In the Whale Tail WRSF Sector, the contact water collection system will remain in place. Dikes will not be reconnected until the water quality in the flooded area meets Closure water quality objectives.

In closure, water from the Whale Tail WRSF contact water collection system is used to actively flood IVR Pit, and the IVR WRSF water is directed to Whale Tail Pit. In post-closure, water from the Whale Tail WRSF contact water collection system is allowed to flow passively to Kangislulik Lake as baseline drainage patterns are re-established. Lower volumes and chemical loading of water originating from either of the WRSFs would improve water quality throughout closure in the Whale Tail and IVR Pits, and in Kangislulik Lake in post-closure.

Dike decommissioning will involve the removal (breach) of a portion of the dikes to original ground levels whenever possible. Consideration will be given to breach staging, with the above water portions of the dike/berm in the breach area removed during winter periods, when there will be little surface water flow, thereby minimizing the potential release of sediments to the neighbouring waterbodies. The remainder of the breach would be completed during the open water season following freshet to allow for the deployment of turbidity curtains to control potential releases of sediment. Design of the dike breach will be provided in the Final Closure and Reclamation Plan.

For water collection and management systems closure the infrastructure will be re-contoured and/or surface treated according to site-specific conditions to minimize wind-blown dust and erosion from surface runoff, if required.

3.8.2. Post-Closure Modeling Results Summary

Active flooding of the underground mine voids and pit lakes spans the period from2030 through 2046 (Active Closure). The Whale Tail North Basin is filled to its final water level of 153.5 masl by January 2046, which marks the onset of post-closure. Phosphorus and arsenic predictions in the flooding pit lake complexes and downstream lakes are presented in the following subsections. V16

Groundwater collected in IVR Pit at the end of mine life is pumped into the underground voids. A rapid improvement in water quality is predicted in the IVR Pit due to the removal of groundwater and initiation of active flooding in April 2030. In the first six years of Active Closure, site contact water is collected in the IVR Attenuation Pond, treated, and discharged into the IVR Pit. This includes 65% of pit wall runoff from the IVR Pit and Whale Tail Pit. V16

After IVR Pit flooding is completed in 2031, arsenic concentrations (Figure 3.10-2) start increasing again due to exposure to the remaining IVR Pit walls. This trend persists until the IVR Pit and Whale Tail Pit join above the 115 masl sill elevation and form the Whale Tail IVR Complex in 2039.The Whale Tail-IVR Complex starts contributing to the Whale Tail North Basin in June 2045, when water levels reach 150.5 masl and the pit lake complex conjoins with the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond. Arsenic concentrations are expected to be less than the SSWQO by the end of Active Closure, with values continuing to decline during post-closure (modelled out to 2069) (Figure 3.10.2).

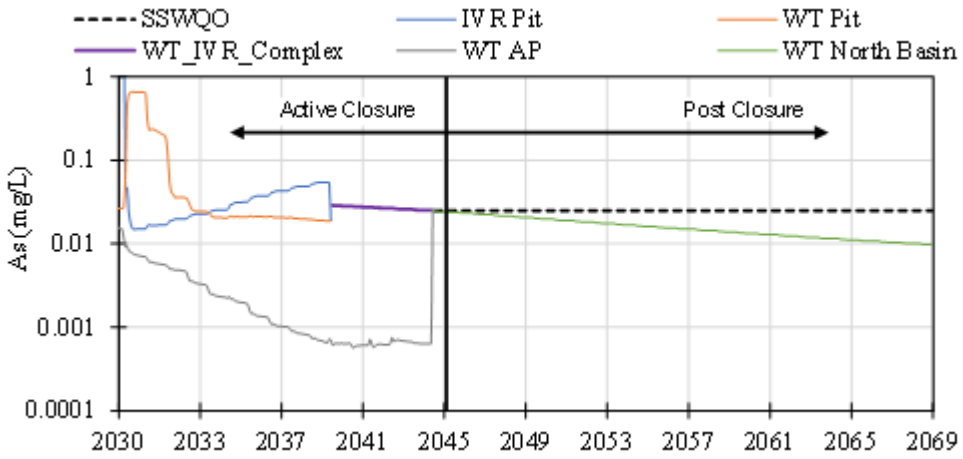


Figure 3.10-1 Projected Arsenic (As) concentrations for pit lakes and the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond during Active Closure and Post-Closure

Note: The Whale Tail North Basin is comprised of the Whale Tail Pit, IVR Pit, Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, and Kangislulik Lake from June 2045 onwards.

Water quality in the Whale Tail South Basin and Kangislulik Lake is expected to improve as mine discharges cease at the end of mine life. A declining trend is also predicted for arsenic concentrations in the closure lakes under the 2018 FEIS and the updated model scenarios during the active closure period

An increase in arsenic concentrations is predicted at the beginning of Post-Closure in Kangislulik Lake and Lake A15 due to overflows from the flooded Whale Tail North Basin starting in 2045. However, the impact of arsenic loadings from flooded pit lakes on the receiving environment is expected to be short-lived. For the remainder of the model horizon (up to 2069), arsenic concentrations are expected to decrease as non-contact flows from surrounding catchments report to the lakes. Overall, the model results show that all parameters are below their respective guidelines in the receiving lakes during post-closure(Figure3.10-3) .

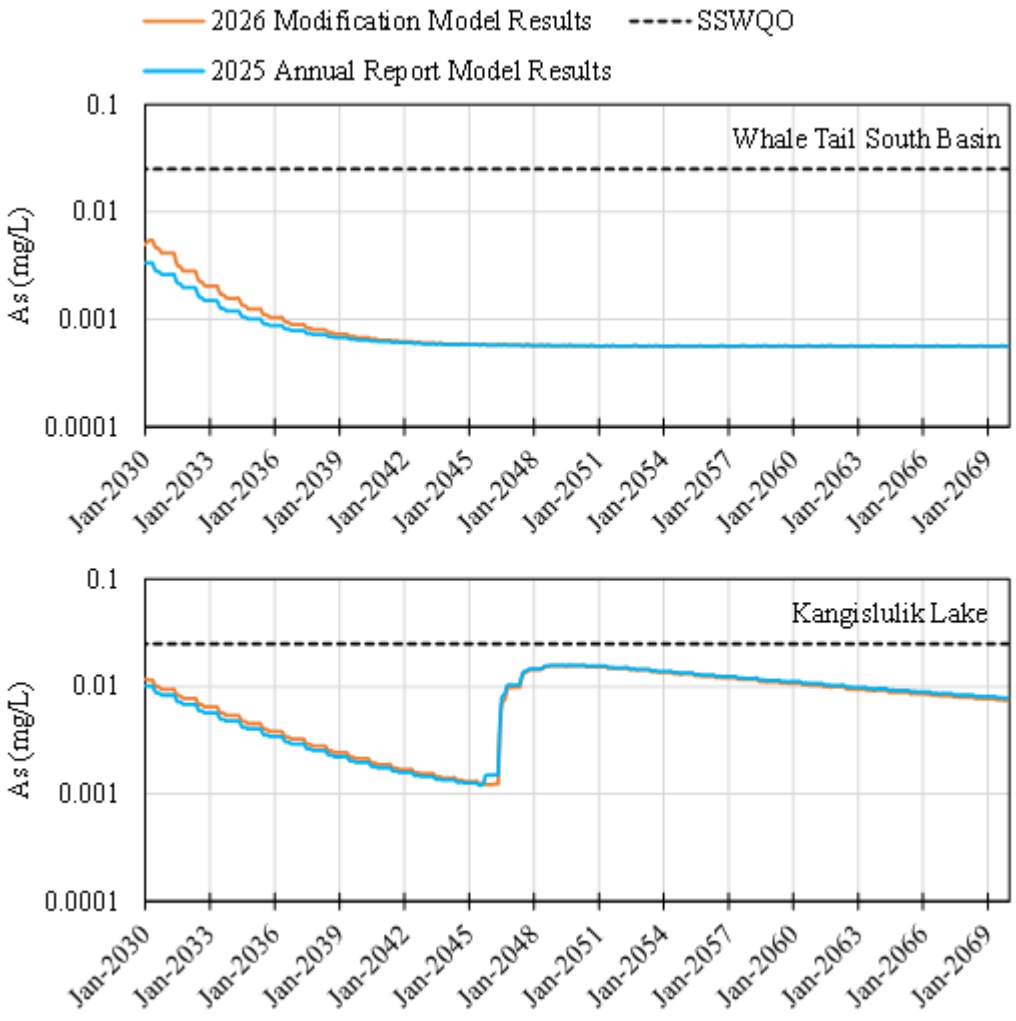


Figure 2.10-3 Closure arsenic predictions for the Whale Tail South Basin (top) and Kangislulik Lake (bottom) predicted in the 2025 Annual Report Model and 2026 Model Results. V16

4. WATER QUALITY FORECAST

Water quality forecast reports are revisited on an annual basis until mine closure, as per the Water License part E item 6. The purposes of the water quality forecast are to identify the contaminants of concern (COC) during the pit flooding process and WRSF contact water mixing into Mammoth Lake post-closure and determine if water treatment will be required on site for closure activities when comparing the final contaminant levels to the water quality guidelines and/or site-specific criteria for parameters that are not included in the water quality guidelines.

A water quality model was completed for the operations, closure, and post closure phases. The water quality model results show that all parameters are predicted to remain below their respective water quality guidelines in receiving lakes during Operations. Once effluent discharge ceases in Active Closure, active treatment of water in IVR Pit will manage arsenic to allow for passive flooding of the pits. Once flooded, all parameters are expected to be below the respective guidelines post-closure.

As per the Type A Water License 2AM-WTP1830, Part E, Items 8 and 9 the water quantity and quality model will be updated and evaluated in closure.

5. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive management will be achieved through performance monitoring and management actions that will be implemented, should they be triggered. Action level responses taken during the year will be documented in Agnico Eagle's annual report submitted to the NWB. The Whale Tail Pit Expansion Project – Adaptive Management Plan (Agnico Eagle, 2021) includes the specific adaptive management strategies related to water management. Three indicators relative to water management are tracked as part of the Adaptive Management Plan: water quality for Whale Tail Project waterbodies, water quantity for surface water management, and water quantity for underground water management.

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APPENDIX A • SITE LAYOUT PLANS

V16

Figure A.1 **Site Layout Plan (Closure Year 2030)**

Figure A.2 **Site Layout Plan (Post-Closure)**

602000 604000 606000 608000 610000

7256000

7254000

N

A76
A12
A15
A43
A44

NEMO LAKE
KANGISLULIK LAKE
WHALE TAIL LAKE (UIGUQLIQ)

WATER INTAKE IN NEMO LAKE and FRESHWATER PUMP STATION
GSP-2
IVR DIVERSION
IVR CONTACT WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM
IVR1 SALINE WATER STORAGE
IVR PIT
GSP-3
IVR WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
WHALE TAIL CONTACT WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM
WHALE TAIL LANDFILL
WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
IVR PUSHBACK
WT PUSHBACK
PAD M
GSP-1
IVR D-2
COMMUNICATION TOWER
LANDFARM
ORE STOCKPILE (No.3)
PAD K
UNDERGROUND ORE STOCKPILE
WASTE ROCK EXPLORATION PAD
IVR ATTENUATION POND
PREVIOUS WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY FOOTPRINT
WRSF POND
WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY - MODIFICATION
WHALE TAIL WRSF DIKE
ORE STOCKPILE (No.4)
WHALE TAIL PIT
ORE STOCKPILE (No.1)
ORE STOCKPILE (No.2)
IVR D-1
TAHIQ ROAD 62.5KM
LANDFARM
WHALE TAIL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITY
WT ATTENUATION POND
KANGISLULIK DIKE
OVERBURDEN STORAGE PAD
WHALE TAIL CAMP
KANGISLULIK DIFFUSERS
SANA CRUSHER PAD
TEMPORARY NPAG WRSF (No. 2 & 3)
WHALE TAIL DIKE
WATER INTAKE EMULSION PLANT
FUEL 1X50000L
EMULSION PLANT
WHALE TAIL DIKE SEEPAGE DIFFUSER
WHALE TAIL SOUTH BASIN DIFFUSER
ELEVATION ZONE EL. 156m
SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL

LEGEND

- MAJOR AND MINOR CONTOURS FOR PITS
- EXISTING GROUND
- HAUL ROAD
- ROAD, SALT PROTECTION
- SERVICE ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- PIPE LINE
- DIVERSION CHANNEL
- CONTACT WATER POND
- SALINE POND
- WATERBODY (NATURAL)
- BACKFILL
- STOCKPILE
- DIKE
- OPEN PIT
- WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY
- WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY - EXTENSION

DATE SAVED:	Jul 27, 2026
DRAWN BY:	DM
REVIEWED:	SJ
VERSION:	1

Original Drawing:
Drawing Number 2024Q4. *Amaruq Mine Site General Arrangement.*
Produced May 2, 2019 by Agnico Eagle.

CLIENT: AGNICO EAGLE

LORAX ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT: **Whale Tail ELOM WB/WQM**

TITLE: Whale Tail ELOM Water Balance Layout - 2030

PROJECT #: A830-1

FIGURE: 1

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602000 604000 606000 608000 610000

7256000

7254000

7252000

N

A76

A12

A15

A43

A44

A63
155.3m

A18
155.3m

A20
155.3m

A19
155.3m

A21
155.3m

NEMO
LAKE

GSP-2
BACKFILLED

GSP-3
(BACKFILLED)

GSP-1
(BACKFILLED)

IVR WASTE
ROCK STORAGE
FACILITY

IVR
ATTENUATION
POND
(BACKFILLED)

IVR D-1 (BREACHED

HAUL ROAD
92.5KM

WHALE
TAIL
LANDFILL
(BACKFILLED)

WHALE TAIL WASTE
ROCK STORAGE
FACILITY

PREVIOUS WHALE TAIL WASTE
ROCK STORAGE FACILITY FOOTPRINT

WHALE TAIL
WRSF DIKE
(BREACHED)

MAMMOTH DIKE
(BREACHED)

MAMMOTH SILL
(AT CLOSURE)

KANGISLULIK LAKE
152.5m

WHALE TAIL
LAKE (UIGUQLIQ)
NORTH BASIN
153.5m

WHALE
TAIL
DIKE
(BREACHED)

WHALE TAIL
LAKE (UIGUQLIQ)
SOUTH BASIN
153.5m

ELEVATION ZONE
EL. 156m

SOUTH WHALE TAIL
DIVERSION
CHANNEL
(DECOMMISSIONED)

A18
SILL

602000 604000 606000 608000 610000

LEGEND

- MAJOR AND MINOR CONTOURS FOR PITS
- EXISTING GROUND
- HAUL ROAD
- ROAD, SALT PROTECTION SERVICE ROAD
- WATERCOURSE
- PIPE LINE
- DIVERSION CHANNEL
- BACKFILLED POND (NPAG)
- DIKE
- RECLAIMED MINE INFRASTRUCTURE
- WATERBODY (NATURAL)

DATE SAVED:	Jul 28, 2026
DRAWN BY:	DM
REVIEWED:	SJ
VERSION:	1

Notes:
1.Original Drawing:
Drawing Number 2042 POST CLOSURE. *Amaruq MineSite General Arrangement.*
Produced May 2, 2019 by Agnico Eagle.
2. Whale Tail WRSF modification design provided by Okane Consultants
3. Pit Extension provided by BBA - Whale Tail Phase 3 Underground End of Period Surfaces

CLIENT: AGNICO EAGLE

LORAX ENVIRONMENTAL

PROJECT: **Whale Tail ELOM WB/WQM**

TITLE: Whale Tail ELOM
Water Balance Layout - Post-Closure

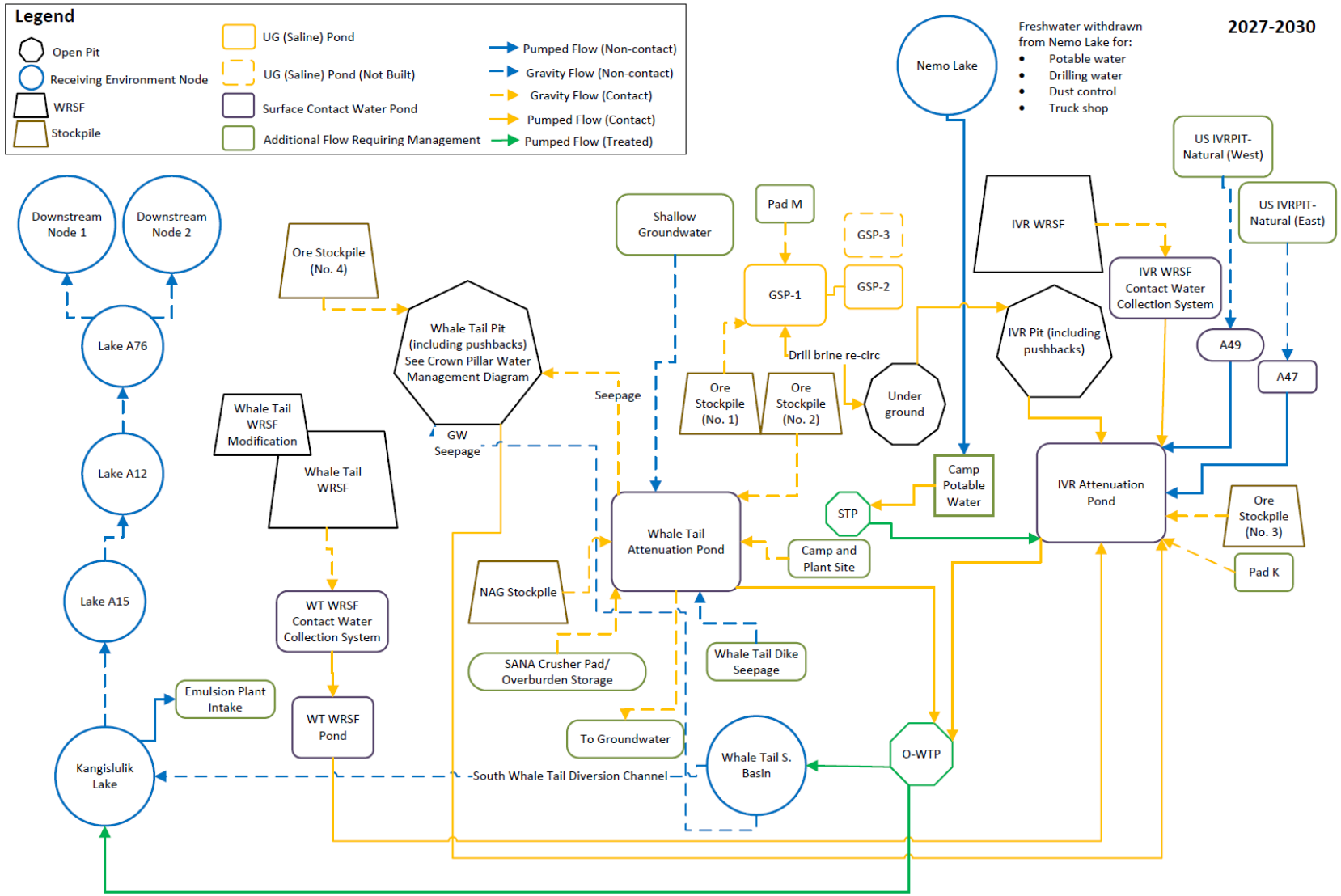
PROJECT #: A830-1

FIGURE: 2-6

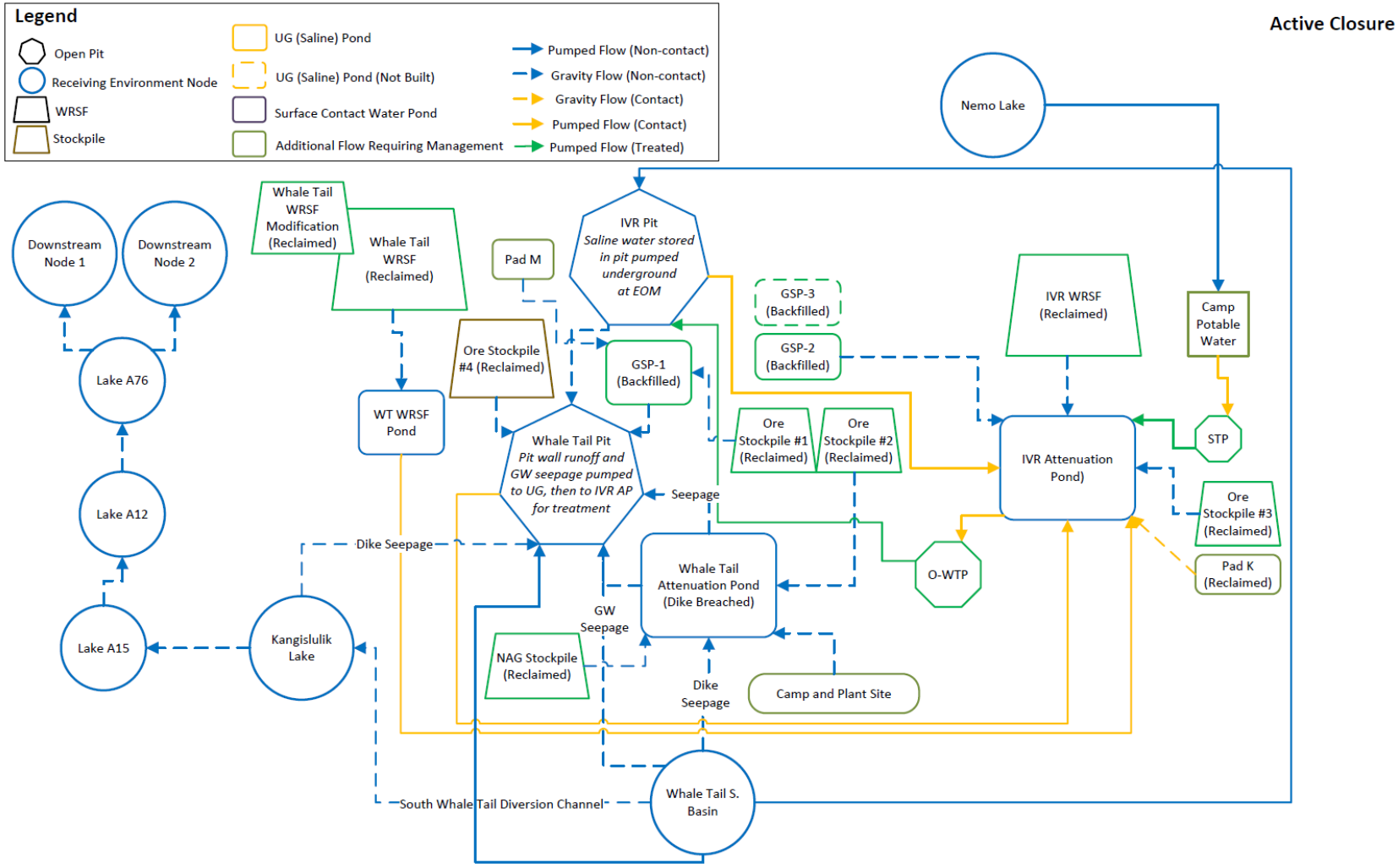
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APPENDIX B • WATER MANAGEMENT SCHEMATIC FLOW SHEETS

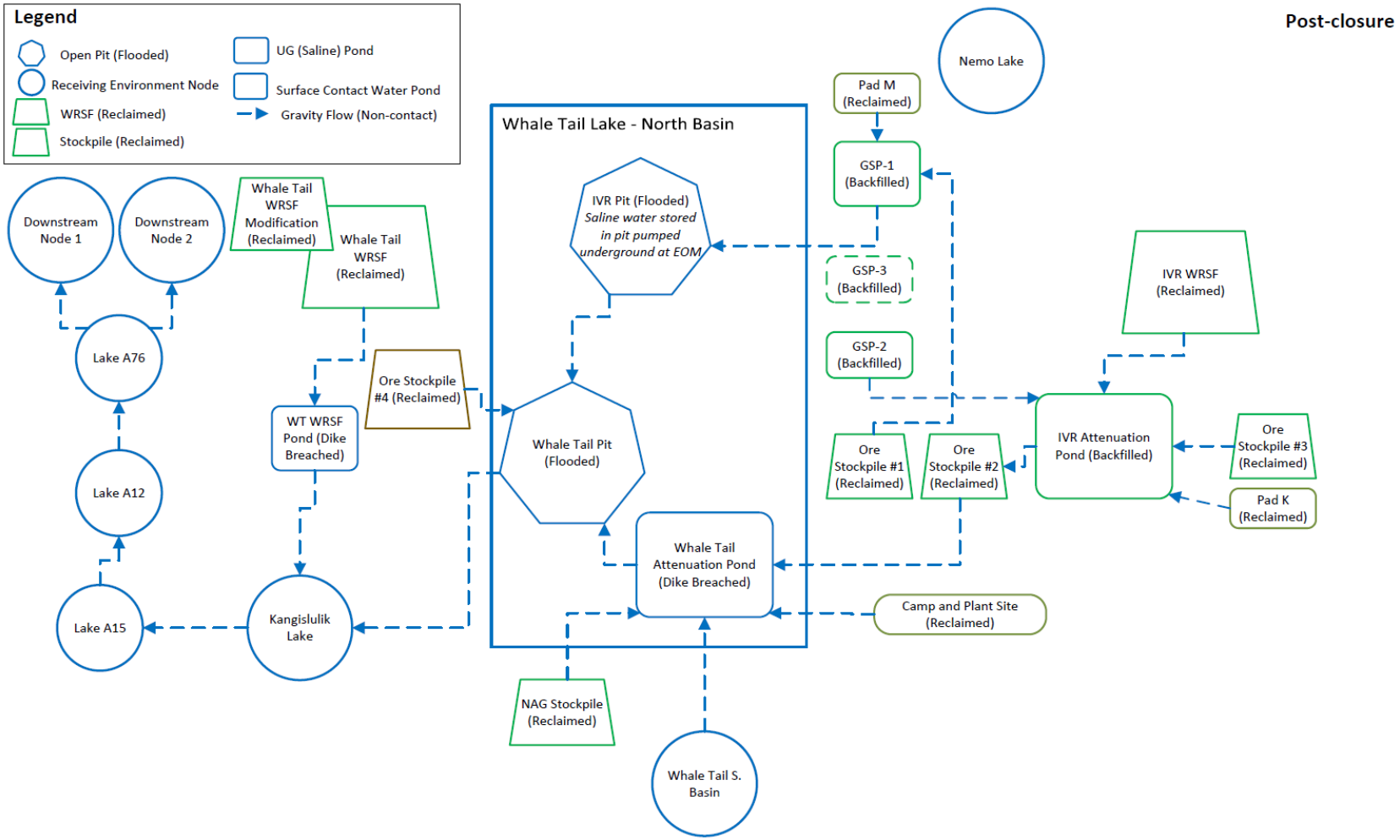
V16



Conceptual End-of-Mine Site Water Management Flow Diagram.



Active Closure Flow Diagram



Post-Closure Flow Paths and Catchments

APPENDIX C • 2026 FRESHET ACTION PLAN



AGNICO EAGLE

MEADOWBANK COMPLEX

WHALE TAIL FRESHET ACTION PLAN

MARCH 2026

VERSION 8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this Freshet Action Plan is to identify areas of concern around the Whale Tail Mine and the associated Hauling road needing to be managed in an organized and timely manner during the annual freshet period to prevent adverse environmental and operational impacts. The Plan outlines specified actions that will be taken by Agnico to manage and mitigate areas where environmental incidents could occur, as well as addressing historical incidents, specifically the WRSF dike seepage.

The freshet period is typically initiated during the annual snow and ice melt sometime around mid-May. During this period excess water is created and must be managed through additional pumping and management practices at vulnerable areas around the site. Mitigation techniques, timeframes and specified roles and responsibilities are outlined in this document for each area of concern.

The main areas of concern are the mining pit, the WT WRSF surrounding and pond, the IVR WRSF, the Whale Tail Attenuation Pond, the IVR attenuation Pond, the South Whale Tail Diversion Channel, and the IVR Diversion Channel.

It is important for all water management and associated infrastructure to be in good working order and adequate to manage the expected water flows associated with the freshet period; this includes but is not limited to pumps, ditch, culvert and sump maintenance, critical piping system installation and inspection, as well as adequate resource allocation for preparative work. A summary of the 2026 preparation works and roles and responsibilities is presented in the attached Appendix 1 (2026 Freshet Action Plan Procedures). Appendix 1 will be updated yearly to reflect changes in conditions at the Whale Tail site.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Revision				Pages Revised	Remarks
#	Prep.	Rev.	Date		
01	Agnico	Internal	March 2019	All	Initial Version
02	Agnico	Internal	March 2020	All	Comprehensive update from 2019 plan
03	Agnico	Internal	March 2021	All	Comprehensive update from 2020 plan to include IVR infrastructures
04	Agnico	Internal	March 2022	All	Comprehensive update from 2021 plan
05	Agnico	Internal	March 2023	2	Figure 2-1 was updated
				5	Included the new pads that were built in 2022
				6	Section 2.13 was added to include the east and west abutment
				Appendix 2	Included a 2023 version
				Appendix 3	Included a 2023 version - Modifications with the pit transfers
06	Agnico	Internal	March 2024	4	Section 2.4 was updated
				6	Section 2.13 was removed
				Appendix 1	Freshet action plan procedure was updated
				Appendix 2	Snow management map was updated
				Appendix 3	Freshet flowchart and plan view were updated
07	Agnico	Internal	March 2025	Appendix 2	Snow management map was updated
				Appendix 3	Freshet flowchart and plan view were updated
08	Agnico	Internal	March 2026	7	Added sub-sections 2.12.1 & 2.12.2
				Appendix 1	Added section 2.12
				Appendix 2	Snow management map was updated
				Appendix 3	Freshet flowchart and plan view were updated

Prepared By: Meadowbank Environment

Approved by:

Eric Haley

Environment & Critical Infrastructure
Superintendent

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1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Whale Tail (WT) Freshet Action Plan is to ensure that Agnico can address and manage excess water associated with the freshet season at the Whale Tail site, and to ensure Agnico has implemented specific management and mitigation measures in response to environmental incidents with potential for offsite impacts to water or land.

The freshet season is loosely defined as starting approximately May 15th, and in some cases, actions and mitigation measures can extend up to early fall when freezing re-occurs. There are many areas around the site that are vulnerable to excess water; the goal is to identify these areas and develop a clear plan with defined roles and responsibilities (amongst Agnico departments), and to manage the freshet flows.

In addition, several guiding principles are applicable to the formation of this plan. The highest priority principles are:

1) to ensure that the health and safety of Agnico employees is protected, especially with respect to mining operations when excess water is present.

2) to ensure that mine contact water from runoff or seepage is managed to prevent adverse environmental impacts; and

3) to make sure the site is compliant with the Nunavut Water Board (NWB) License, Part D, Item 21 and Part E, Item 11.

The plan will identify the areas of concern and discuss the potential risks as well as mitigation measures necessary to address the identified issues. Experience needs to be gained in identifying key location; lessons learned from the Meadowbank site will provide the necessary guidance. Appendix 1 contains the defined 2026 procedures, the roles and responsibilities and associated timelines. Agnico's intent is to update the Procedural Appendix on a yearly basis. There may be additional mitigation measures for a defined problem area or in some cases a previously defined issue may be permanently rectified.

The main areas of concern are:

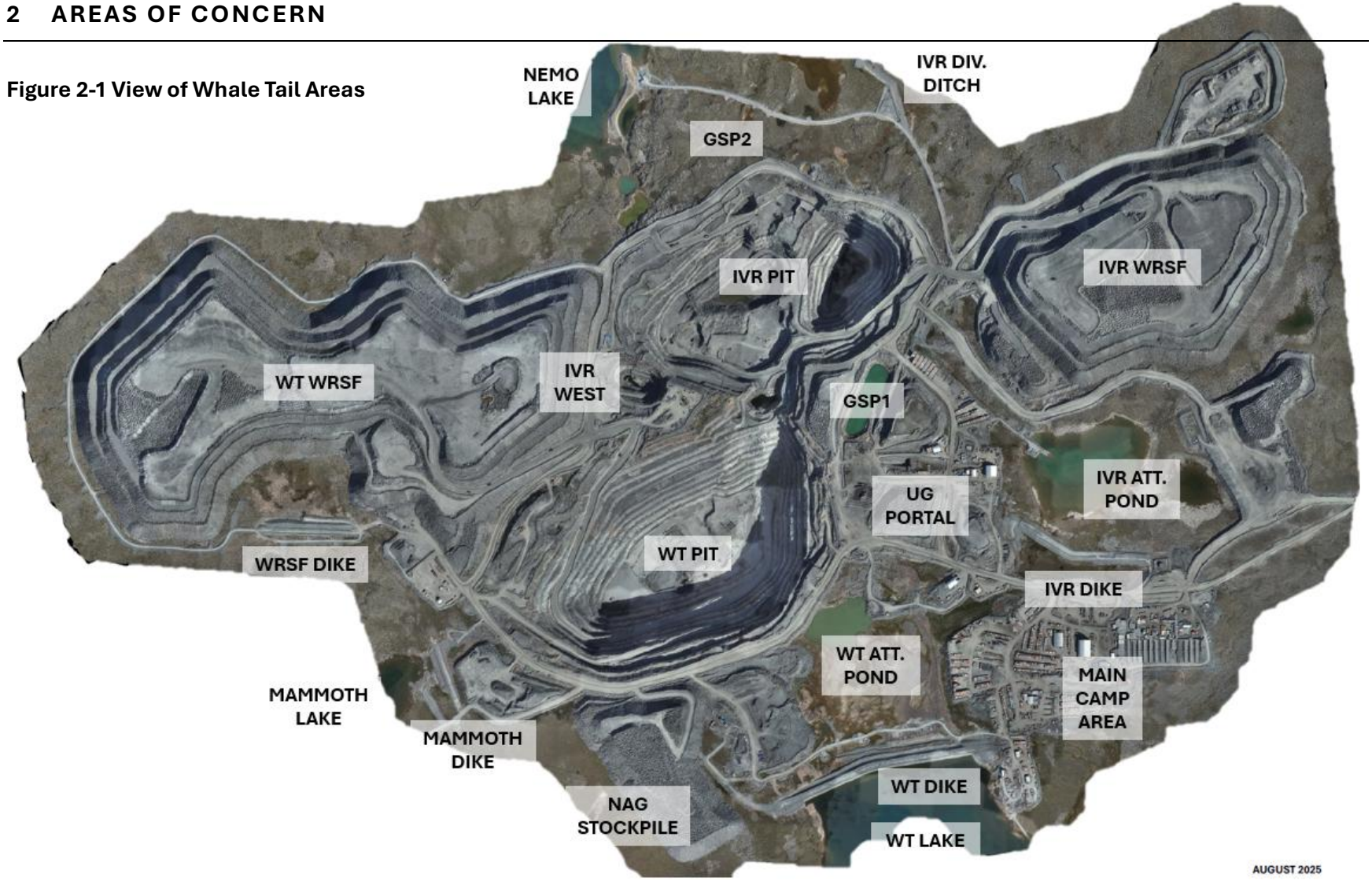
- Mining pits and pits walls.
- Whale Tail WRSF and WRSF pond.
- IVR WRSF.
- South Whale Tail Diversion Channel.
- IVR Diversion Channel.
- Whale Tail Attenuation Pond.
- Whale Tail Dike Seepage.

- IVR Attenuation Pond.
- GSP-2
- WT Fuel Tank farms.
- Haul road culverts and bridges.
- Pads and roads built since 2022.
- Underground WRSF; and
- Whale Tail Dike East and West Abutment.

Each area identified above will be discussed in detail below. All areas of concern are considered priorities based on the guiding principles.

2 AREAS OF CONCERN

Figure 2-1 View of Whale Tail Areas



2.1 MINING PITS AND PIT WALLS

All ramps, jump ramps, ditches and sumps must be cleaned of all ice and snow before May in order to contain any water resulting from the snow melt. All allocated pumps must be checked and serviced before the month of May. In addition, a check must be completed confirming that all piping systems starting from the different pits leading to the Whale Tail attenuation pond are free of ice, or any obstruction.

The water management strategy for the pits will be to send water from the WT Pit and IVR Pit area to either the WT Attenuation Pond or the IVR Attenuation Pond.

- A sump and ditch system is used to manage runoff water within the pit footprints. The infrastructures location will be modified or added as required based on the mining sequence.
- Sumps outside of the pit footprint are planned to prevent runoff from reporting to the Pit and to prevent water from ponding against the pit crest.
    - At WT Pit this includes the sumps located at the downstream area of Mammoth Dike and the North-West sump;
    - At IVR Pit this includes the sump located in the Northern area of IVR Pit (A47-N sump).

2.2 WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

Runoff from the Whale Tail Waste Rock Storage Facility (WT WRSF) is collected by 4 sumps (WT WRSF 1,2,3,4) as well as the WRSF pond delimited by WRSF Dike. Water from these sumps is pumped to the WRSF Pond and the WRSF Pond water is pumped to the WT Attenuation Pond or IVR Attenuation Pond.

The WT WRSF will require weekly inspections around the perimeter beginning as soon as the freshet starts (May) until freeze up to identify any seepage. In the event that seepage is observed from the WT WRSF, it must be reported to the Environment Departments and samples must be taken to determine the water quality and source. A mitigation plan will be prepared and implemented if necessary. Based on field observation, it may be deemed necessary to remove snow accumulation in the sumps around the WT WRSF to mitigate risk of snowmelt reporting to the surrounding environment. Runoff originating from the WT WRSF ultimately ends up in the WT WRSF Pond. In August 2019, seepage from this pond was found to have reported through the WRSF Dike to the Kangislulik Lake. Remediation measures put in place in 2020 demonstrated to be successful. Daily inspections of the WRSF Downstream Pond will be required to confirm no seepage is occurring. A pump must be available in this location to pump any water potentially seeping through the structure back into the WRSF Pond.

2.3 IVR WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY

Runoff from the IVR Waste Rock Storage Facility (WRSF) is collected by 5 sumps (IW A,B,C,D,E). Water from these sumps is sent to the IVR Attenuation Pond either by pumping or by gravity.

The IVR Waste Rock Storage Facility (IVR WRSF) will require weekly inspections around the perimeter beginning as soon as the freshet starts (May) until freeze up to identify any seepage and ensure that the gravity flow to the IVR Attenuation Pond is occurring as planned. In the event that seepage is observed from the IVR WRSF, it must be reported to the Environment Departments and samples must be taken to determine the water quality and source. A mitigation plan will be prepared and implemented if necessary. Based on field observation, it may be deemed necessary to remove snow accumulation in key locations around the IVR WRSF to mitigate risk of snowmelt reporting to the surrounding environment.

2.4 SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL

The South Whale Tail Diversion Channel was constructed in 2020. In early May, partial snow removal may be required in this infrastructure to form a preferential water path and prevent snow blockage. Daily inspection at the start of freshet will be required until freshet is completed and following rain events, to ensure no contaminant is transported into Kangislulik Lake.

2.5 IVR DIVERSION CHANNEL

The IVR Diversion Channel was constructed during the fall of 2020. The IVR Diversion Channel serves to divert the watershed reporting to the IVR Pit towards the C-Watershed. This will reduce the amount of contact water to manage on site. In early May, partial snow removal will be required in this infrastructure to form a preferential water path and prevent snow blockage. Daily inspection at the start of freshet will be required until freshet is completed and following rain events, to ensure no contaminant is transported into the surrounding environment. Additional mitigation measures may be required, based on field observations.

2.6 WHALE TAIL ATTENUATION POND

The Whale Tail Attenuation Pond is the secondary contact water management basin on site. Contact water from surrounding infrastructure is pumped to the pond. From there, Whale Tail Attenuation Pond water can be pumped to either the IVR Attenuation Pond or the AsWTP, for treatment, if required, and discharged to approved final effluent locations within Whale Tail South or Kangislulik Lake. A 10-day notice prior to changing effluent discharge locations must be submitted to CIRNAC. The plant's treatment abilities were designed to remove TSS and arsenic. All piping and the discharge diffuser must be inspected prior to freshet, in order to have all installations in place to proceed with pumping and/or treatment activities during freshet. The pond water levels will be managed closely and inspected regularly.

2.7 WHALE TAIL DIKE SEEPAGE

Water from the Whale Tail Dike seepage is reporting to the WT Attenuation Pond through either a pumping system or by gravity. If water quality criteria are met, it is possible for the system to discharge directly to WTS, a 10-day notice to ECCC would be required. The system is not expected to be put in operation due to the current water quality.

2.8 IVR ATTENUATION POND

The IVR Attenuation Pond is the main contact water management basin on site. Contact water from surrounding infrastructure is pumped to the pond. From there, water can be discharged to approved final effluent locations within Whale Tail South or Kangislulik Lake, or may be sent to the AsWTP, for treatment, if required, prior to discharge. A 10-day notice prior to changing effluent discharge locations must be submitted to CIRNAC. The plant's treatment abilities were designed to remove TSS and arsenic. All piping and the discharge diffuser must be inspected prior to freshet, in order to have all installations in place to proceed with pumping and/or treatment activities during freshet. The pond water levels will be managed closely and inspected regularly.

2.9 WHALE TAIL BULK FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

The main fuel farm containment was built in 2019, and the underground genset secondary containment was built in 2021. All fuel tank farms will be monitored throughout freshet. Snow and ice accumulation within the fuel tank farms must be adequately managed to prevent overflow to the environment and/or damage to the fuel handling systems. The Energy and Infrastructure Department will advise the Environmental Department of their intent to pump the containment area once ice/snow begins to melt. Water samples will be taken in accordance with the Water License to ensure compliance prior to its release. A notice must be provided to the CIRNAC Inspector 10 days prior to this pumping activity. Once sample results have been obtained, the Environmental Department will advise the Energy and Infrastructure Department. If sample results permit, the pumping may begin to direct water to the tundra/ground in a way to prevent erosion. The volume of water pumped from secondary containment(s) will be tracked by the Energy and Infrastructure Department and/or Environment Department. In the event that the water sample results do not meet discharge criteria the water could be trucked in a tanker and transported to the Meadowbank site to be disposed of in the TSF.

2.10 HAUL ROAD CULVERTS AND BRIDGES

Weekly inspections will be undertaken starting in May at all culverts and bridges along the Haul road to ensure that water during freshet is flowing freely, free of aggregate and no erosion is occurring. Bridges and abutments will be maintained in a way the prevents the addition of aggregate to the water course. If elevated TSS/Turbidity levels are observed sampling will occur and the results assessed.

Turbidity barrier will be installed if required. The Energy and Infrastructure department will also be advised if severe erosion/scouring is observed. In addition, snow and ice removal may be required to allow the water to flow as per design specifications. Inspections will be performed during the freshet period by the Environment department.

2.11 PAD CONSTRUCTIONS AND ROAD CULVERTS

Weekly inspections at the start of snowmelt will be required to monitor potential erosion and sediment transport. Mitigation measures may be required to minimize transport of sediments towards water bodies. See below for a list of such constructions:

- Underground Emulsion transfer pads.
- Nemo Lake pad.
- Kangislulik Lake road; and
- Qamanittuaq SANA crusher pad.

In addition to the pads, some culverts around site drain towards water bodies. Daily inspections will be undertaken by the Environment Department starting in May for all culverts around the mine site to ensure the water during freshet is flowing freely and no erosion is occurring. If elevated TSS/Turbidity levels are observed sampling will occur and the results assessed. Turbidity control equipment will be installed if required. Snow and ice removal may be required to allow the water to flow as per design specifications.

2.12 UNDERGROUND WATER & WRSF WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM

The Underground WRSF Water Collection System was built in 2019 to collect any water running off the underground infrastructure, and direct runoff water into GSP1. Steaming of culverts may be necessary if snow or ice blockage are identified prior to the start of freshet. Weekly inspection will be required during freshet to validate operationality and liner integrity of collection system.

2.12.1 GROUNDWATER STORAGE POND 1 (GSP1)

GSP1 is the primary collecting pond for the underground water. It receives run-offs from surface underground dumps, pads and stockpiles. It also receives water discharge from the underground mine. Moreover, the brine water reclaim system is using water from GSP1. The pond water levels will be managed closely and inspected regularly.

2.12.2 GROUNDWATER STORAGE POND 2 (GSP2)

When GSP1 reaches full storage capacity, water collected from the underground infrastructure will be transferred from GSP1 to the GSP2 pond, which is scheduled for construction in the first quarter of 2026. Surface runoff water around the new GSP2 pond will be diverted within the same watershed towards the A47-N sump. The pond water levels will be managed closely and inspected regularly.

3 ADAPTIVE WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

An Adaptive Water Management Plan was developed to document specific mitigation measures and associated management actions to be taken when specified thresholds are exceeded. Mitigation measures may include special studies, operational changes, revised or new water and waste management systems, structures and/or facilities, or implementing mitigation activities to prevent, stabilize or reverse a change in environmental conditions or to otherwise protect the receiving environment. The Adaptive Management Plan is to be reviewed periodically to account for the dynamics of mine construction and operation and adjusted as needed.

Various level thresholds were identified for surface water management, based on the capacity of different water management infrastructure to retain water on site. The objective is to trigger management strategy actions based on the capacity of these structures. The main management response is based on increasing the discharge rate especially when water meets effluent discharge criteria.

4 SNOW MANAGEMENT

The snow management procedure will be updated annually. Refer to Appendix 2 for the snow management map. Temporary snow storage dumps and snow accumulation areas of concern were identified on a map. Removal will be managed accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

2026 Freshet Action Plan Procedure

Section	Area of Concern	Role/Action	Responsibilities	Dates
2.1	**MINING PITS AND PIT WALLS**			
2.1	Mining Pit and Pit walls - General	1) Clean all ice, mud and snow on all permanent ramps, jump ramps, etc.	Mine Operations	Before May
		2) Check and service all pumps.	R&F Ops (Road and Field Operations) and Maintenance	Before May
		3) Check that all piping systems starting from the pit leading to the Attenuation ponds are free of ice by validating pumping values (if pumping systems active) and/or performing an air test in the pipe with a compressor.	R&F Ops/Mine Operations	Before May
2.2	**WHALE TAIL WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY**			
2.2.	WT WRSF Inspection	1) Weekly inspection around the WRSF perimeter to identify any seepage.	Env. Department	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up
		2) Pump if required from the WRSF periphery to WRSF Pond	R&F Ops	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up
		3) If seepage observed notify Env Department AND sample for Water License Parameters.	Env. Department	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up

WRSF Pond	1) Perform daily inspections or inspections as required and keep records.	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
	2) Maintain WRSF Pond as dry as possible	R&F Ops	May - until freeze up
	3) Pump any water reporting to the WRSF downstream water collection system – Volumes required to be documented	R&F Ops/Engineering	May - until freeze up
	4) Sample upstream and downstream	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
	5) Report any discharge of TSS to Mammoth Lake to ECCC/NWB (if grab > 30 mg/L).	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
2.3	**IVR WASTE ROCK STORAGE FACILITY**		
2.3. IVR WRSF Inspection	1) Weekly inspection around the IVR WRSF perimeter to identify any seepage.	Env. Department	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up
	2) Pump if required from the IVR WRSF periphery to IVR attenuation pond	R&F Ops	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up
	3) If seepage observed notify Env Department AND sample for Water License Parameters.	Env. Department	May - as soon as freshet starts until freeze up

2.4	**SOUTH WHALE TAIL DIVERSION CHANNEL**			
2.4	South Whale Tail Diversion Channel	1) Perform daily inspections or inspections as required and keep records.	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		2) Install mitigation measures, if needed (elevated TSS observed), and maintain	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		3) Sample monitoring for TSS, if excess turbidity observed - use external lab.	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		4) Report any discharge of TSS to Mammoth Lake to ECCC/NWB (if grab > 30 mg/L).	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
2.5	**IVR DIVERSION CHANNEL**			
2.5	IVR Diversion Channel	1) Perform daily inspections or inspections as required and keep records.	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		2) Install mitigation measures, if needed (elevated TSS observed), and maintain	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		3) Sample monitoring for TSS, if excess turbidity observed - use external lab.	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events
		4) Report any discharge of TSS to Mammoth Lake to ECCC/NWB (if grab > 30 mg/L).	Env. Department	May - until freshet complete and after rain events

2.6	**WHALE TAIL ATTENUATION POND**			
2.6	Whale Tail Attenuation Pond	1) Set-up pumping of the WT Attenuation Pond to prevent water from flowing into the pit area, keeping track of all daily volumes	R&F Ops	At all time
		2) Notify Environmental Department before any environmental discharge.	R&F Ops	At all time
		3) Inspect all piping and discharge diffuser	R&F Ops	May
2.8	**IVR ATTENUATION POND**			
2.8	IVR Attenuation Pond	1) Set-up pumping of IVR Attenuation Pond through the AsWTP, keeping track of all daily volumes	R&F Ops	At all time
		2) Notify Environmental Department before any environmental discharge.	R&F Ops	At all time
		3) Inspect all piping and discharge diffuser	R&F Ops	May

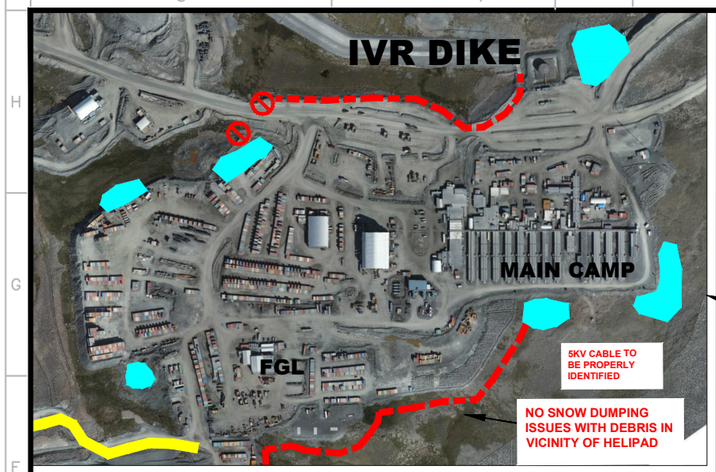
2.9	**FUEL TANK FARMS**			
2.9	Bulk Fuel Storage Facilities (Main Tank Farm, Power House, Underground Gensets and Dyno)	1) R&F Dept to advise Env Dept in advance of intent to pump once ice melts in containment area.	R&F Ops and Env. Department	Probably mid-June and September
		2) Sample water in accordance with Water License to ensure compliance with limits prior to release.	Env. Department	Probably mid-June and September
		3) Provide notice to Inspector 10 days prior to pumping.	Env. Department	Probably mid-June and September
		4) Advise Energy and Infrastructure Dept if pumping can begin based on sample results.	Env. Department	Probably mid-June and September
		5) Pump to tundra/ground or Meadowbank TSF. **NOTE: The water cannot be pumped out to the tundra if it does not meet the Water License criteria.**	R&F Ops	Probably mid-June and September
2.10	**WHALE TAIL HAUL ROAD CULVERTS AND BRIDGES**			
2.10	Recent pad and road constructions	1) Perform weekly inspections or inspections as required, and keep records	Env. Department	May and after rain events
		2) Sample for TSS and Turbidity if elevated TSS observed.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
		3) Notify R&F Dept & the mine department if severe erosion/scouring observed - for repair action.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
		4) Install mitigation measures if required.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up

2.11	**RECENT PAD AND ROAD CONSTRUCTIONS**			
2.11	Recent pad and road constructions	1) Perform daily inspections or inspections as required, and keep records	Env. Department	May and after rain events
		2) Weekly inspection of toes of constructions built in the last year.	Env. Department	May and after rain events
		3) Sample for TSS and Turbidity if elevated TSS observed.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
		4) Notify R&F Dept if severe erosion/scouring observed - for repair action.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
		5) Install mitigation measures if required.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up
2.12	**Underground WATER & WRSF Water Collection System**			
2.12	Underground water and WRSF water collection system	1) Perform daily inspections or inspections as required and keep records.	Env. Department	May and after rain events
		2) Pump water from GSP1 to GSP2 as required to keep water level within operational range.	R&F Ops	May - until freeze up
		3) Notify R&F Dept & the mine department if severe erosion/scouring observed - for repair action.	Env. Department	May - until freeze up

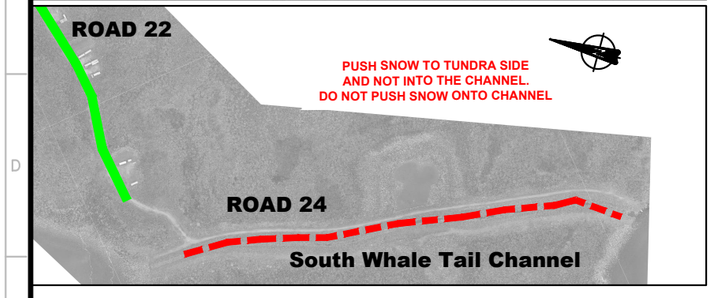
APPENDIX 2

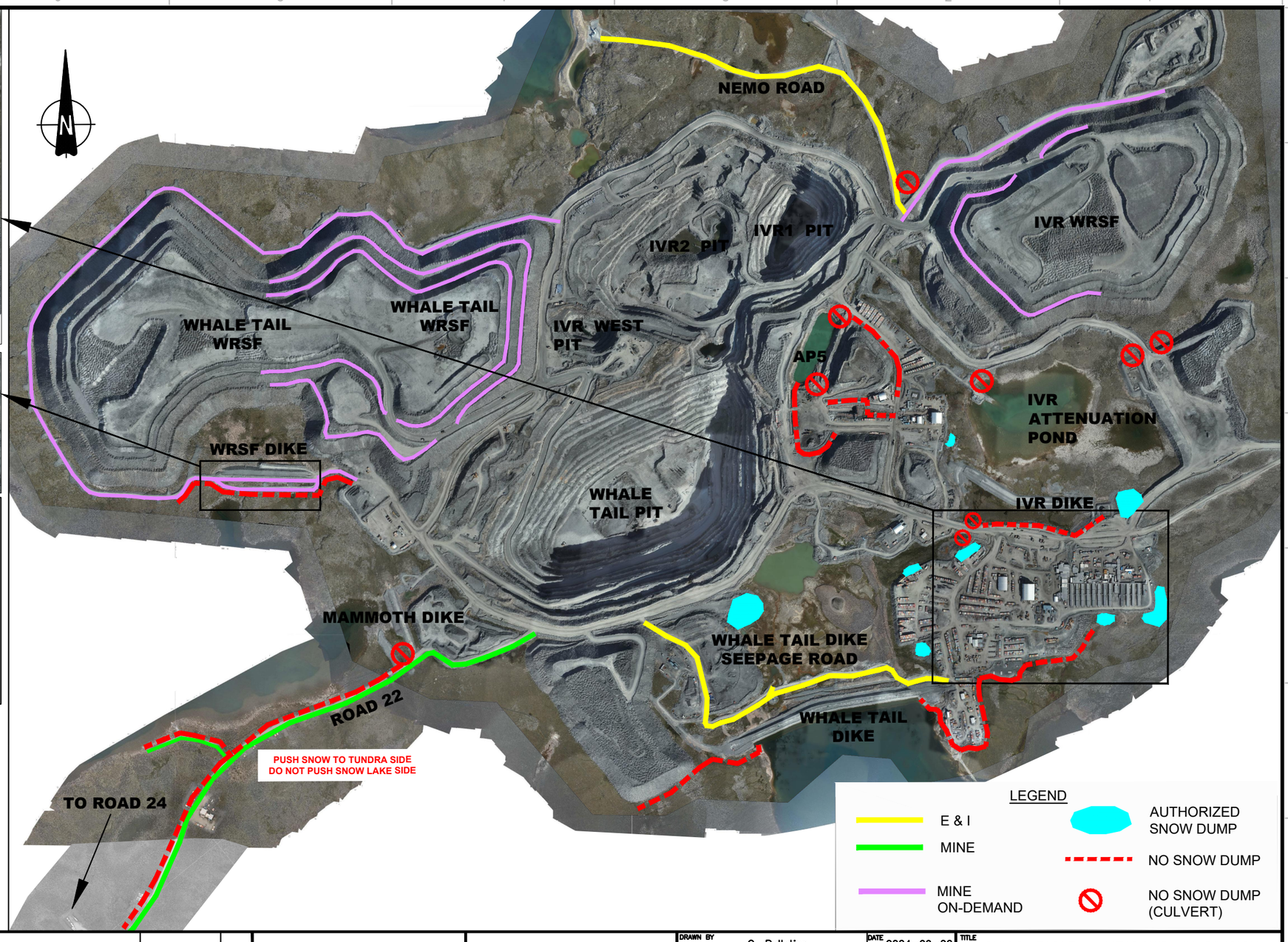
2025-2026 Snow Management Map

FORMAT ANSI B – LANDSCAPE









TITLE	# DWG	REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
		1			

REFERENCE DRAWINGS

REVISIONS

AGNICO EAGLE
MEADOWBANK

DRAWN BY	C. Pelletier	DATE	2024-09-22
CHECKED BY			
APPROVED BY			
PROJECT NO.			
DATE			

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AGNICO–EAGLE – MEADOWBANK DIVISION
GEOTECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS
SNOW CLEARING MAP
2025–2026

SCALE	FILE
N.T.S.	.DWG

DRAWING NO.	REVISION	SHEET
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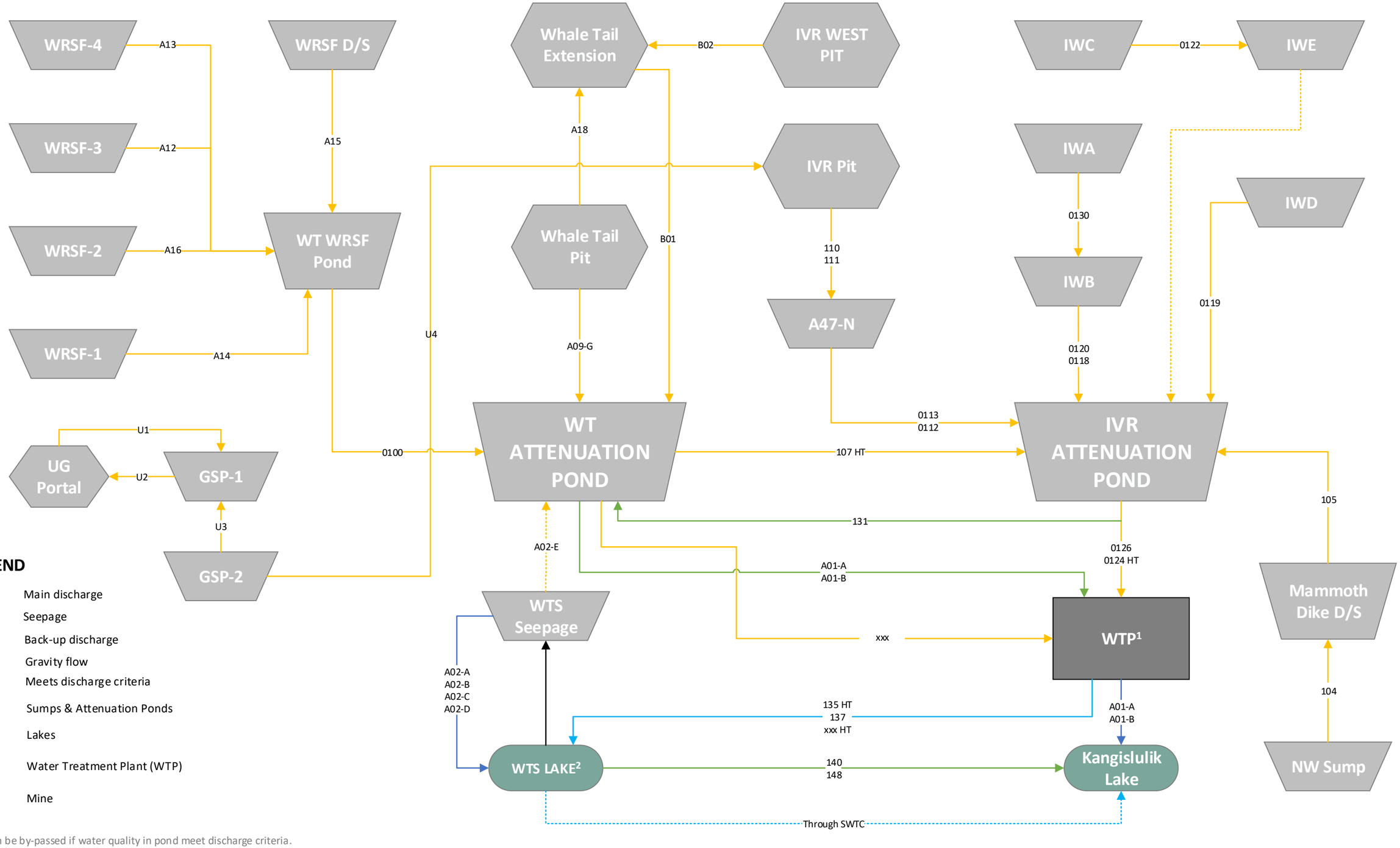
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APPENDIX 3

2026 Freshet flowchart and plan view

Updated by : C. Pelletier
Date: 2025-12-04

Whale Tail Mine Freshet Detailed Flowsheet - 2026



[1] WTP can be by-passed if water quality in pond meet discharge criteria.

[2] Winter discharge (Q1, Q2, Q4).